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Nazi Army Reaches Gateway to Egypt; Indecision Cost British Libya Victory; U-Boat Threat to U.S. Found Rising

Capital hears Navy has failed to curb subs and has not reported all sinkings.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The struggle between the great German U-boat fleet and the United States Navy and merchant marine appears to be growing in intensity as word reaches the Capital that the Allied shipping situation is more desperate than has been admitted.

Although new anti-submarine measures are being put into effect in considerable numbers, Washington concedes that there is little prospect of an immediate end to the disastrous number of sinkings which are now cutting heavily into United Nations tonnage.

According to some of the best information available in the Capital, the situation is particularly acute for at least two reasons:

1. The Navy has had little real success in knocking off enemy submarines.

2. All sinkings are not being announced.

Losses in the Atlantic Ocean have maintained a rather steady upward movement, each new protective measure apparently being nullified by more violent and efficient German efforts.

Admit U. S. Defense

On the other hand, there is the week-end admission over the German Radio that the United States has "strongly increased" its submarine defense, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico and in the coastal waters of the Western Atlantic This is seen as bearing out word here that enemy submarines are slowly being forced farther and farther from shore as protective measures grow in effectiveness.

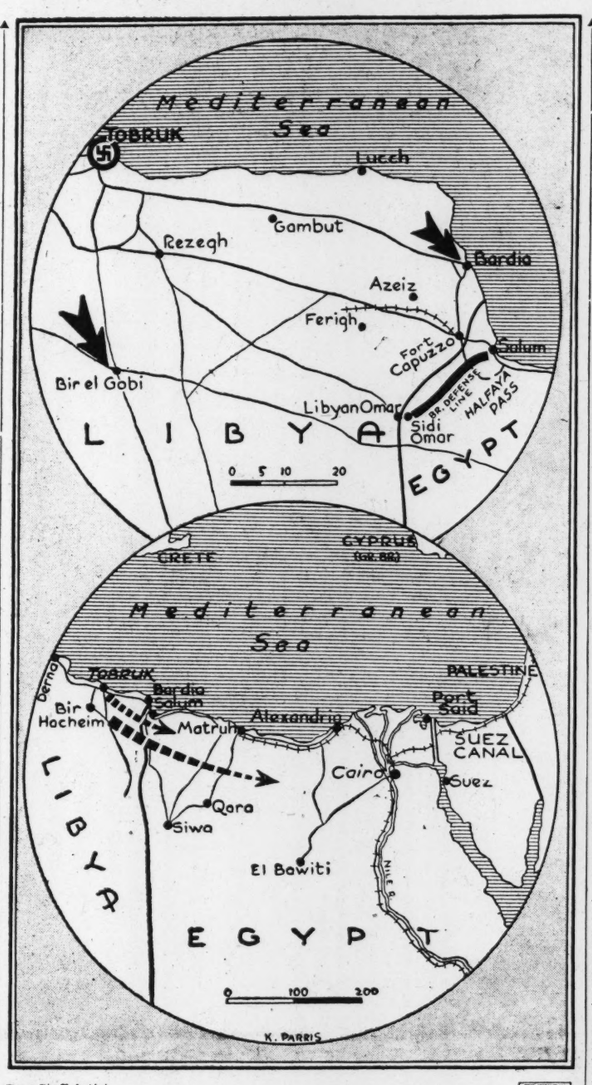
"The enemy has strongly increased his submarine defense and convoy protection, and is using for the battle against the ever-greater submarine danger all available craft," the radiocast to European listeners declared.

"It could be observed that along the East Coast of the United States small and very small coastal vessels were used for patrol and also for convoy service. Blimps of the American Navy and all types of land and sea planes are patrolling the 3,000-kilometer-long South and Southeast Coast of the United States in order to discover the positions of the Axis submarine raiders."

Sunk by Mine

Meanwhile, the United States Navy admitted that its problem of protecting merchant shipping had become more acute due to the

Continued on Page 8, Column 2



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in North Africa

Upper: Close-up of the scope of Axis victories in Libya. Lower: Wider area, showing Suez, indicates the general strategy affecting Egypt and the Canal.

Allied leaders failed to take advantage of initial gains — What Nazi success means.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 22 — At the moment when British counterattacks had all but immobilized the Nazis in Libya, indecision gave the Germans 48 hours to recover their strength and start the drive which now has thrust the British back to the Egyptian frontier.

After the brilliant British surprise, in which the "General Grant" tanks took the sting out of the Nazi panzers, the fortunes of the Afrika Korps were at their lowest ebb.

Their water was giving out. Their tank units were reported immobilized by lack of gasoline. At this point several local Allied commanders urged an immediate attack but before any plan was received 48 hours elapsed and the Germans had cleared their supply lines, regained their strength, and the opportunity was passed.

Rommel Gains Object

Thus it is that the capture of Tobruk has come. It writes a dramatic "finis" to the latest Libyan campaign. For Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has achieved his immediate objective, which is the capture of Tobruk.

After the British success in the first phases in the battle—and the heavy toll which the new American-built tanks exacted in German armor—the fight continued intermittently and indecisively.

Both sides lost heavily in tanks but the British held the advantage in recovery and repair. Marshal Rommel, however, used his tank forces with extreme economy—mainly against infantry and other "soft-skinned." He avoided tank battles wherever possible, leaving that job to his 88 millimeter guns. British tanks, on the other hand, were used almost exclusively for attacking tanks.

The successive German thrusts toward Tobruk and the Gazala coast road were turned back during the first two weeks of the current month. Without losing sight of these main objectives the Germans directed their attention towards securing their communication lines and mopping up in the rear.

British in Trap

Nothing decisive happened, however, and the British were still meeting the German armor on equal terms until Saturday, June 13. Then it was that the British tanks were ordered to attack and were decoyed into an 88 millimeter gun antitank trap—an old familiar Rommel trick which nevertheless worked. Then and there the issue was decided.

As in the case of Pearl Harbor such a blunder cannot be explained

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Rommel captures huge loot, British army at Tobruk; Sevastopol's fall believed near.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The material aspects of the war news continue unsatisfactory and foreboding.

The quick capture of Tobruk by Marshal Rommel has been a setback of disastrous proportions for the British. General Ritchie's Libyan army has lost upwards of 20,000 men and vast quantities of matériel. Axis forces have pressed on to Bardia and Bir el Gobi and have engaged British detachments near Fort Capuzzo at the very gateway to Egypt and the Middle East.

In Russia, the heroic defenders of Sevastopol appear to be nearing the end of their resistance, with one unconfirmed Axis dispatch reporting that street fighting is in progress in the Black Sea port.

In the Pacific, Japan's tactics of diversion and harassment produced pinprick shellings over the week end, apparently by submarines, of a radio station on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and an open stretch of land near Seaside, Ore. The Navy disclosed that the Nipponese had expanded their foothold in the Aleutians by occupying Kiska Island, 585 miles from Dutch Harbor.

In the air war in Europe, blow and counterblow were struck by the British and Germans. The Germans bombed Southampton in their heaviest raid in three weeks. RAF formations of 200 to 300 planes attacked the naval base at Emden and were active over the French coast this morning.

Marshal Rommel's next move is undoubtedly the most pressing question of the moment. In all probability the resourceful Nazi general will lose little time in moving the bulk of his armies eastward. His immediate objective would appear to be not so much to destroy General Ritchie's depleted forces as to dislodge them by a speedy flanking thrust to the railroad from Alexandria on which supplies for the new British defenses in Egypt depend.

Although Claussewitz in his monumental work, "On War," holds that the only sound goal of strategy is the destruction of the enemy's forces, Marshal Rommel has consistently and successfully followed the classic theories of Scipio and Grant who held that dislocation rather than annihilation should be the primary objective.

In the same strategical mold, an attack in force by air on Tobruk might well be the next Allied move in the African theater. This would prevent or impede the arrival of quick reinforcements for Marshal Rommel through this newly won and excellent harbor and would give General Ritchie added time in which to bolster his defenses and assemble a new striking force.

Although the United Nations have suffered serious reverses, some encouragement, perhaps, can be gained from the sharp indignation in Washington and London over the turn of events and Allied complacency. In Washington, the conviction seems to be growing that the North Pacific must be cleared of the Japanese immediately, regardless of the cost, and in Hawaii, General Emmons issued a sharp warning that the Midway Island and Coral Sea battles had given many Americans a false sense of security.

Indignation and a frank admission of the seriousness of the world situation would seem to be prime requisites for forestalling new and greater setbacks for the United Nations.

Libya

British military quarters in London acknowledged with deep and undisguised anxiety that events in

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Laval Wants Nazi Victory; Raw Material Rivalry Hit; Gandhi Modifies Position

The World's Day—June 22, 1942

Europe: Laval Desires a German Victory

Pierre Laval told Frenchmen that "I desire Germany's victory," and that such a policy was the only one to save France and guarantee a good future. Declaring that France must either take part in the New Europe (of Hitler's) or be resigned to being cheated, the Chief of Government appealed to French workers to find jobs in Germany. He said that this was a condition of a Hitler promise to liberate "a great number" of French war prisoners.

A Free French Magna Charta outlining a Free French political parliamentary platform has been evolved through secret co-operation of all underground patriotic French leaders in France, and will be announced shortly in an attempt to establish the Free French as a political as well as military movement, it was announced in London.

Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Joseph Stalin on the first anniversary of the German invasion of Russia, declared that the Russian leader could count "on us to assist you by every means in our power." [Page 7.]

Washington: Rivalry for Raw Materials Decried

Competition between the Government's numerous war agencies is depleting to the danger point the nation's supplies of vital raw materials, the Foreign Policy Association reported. [Financial Page.]

Shipping losses in the Atlantic due to increasingly intensive enemy submarine action have created a more serious Allied shipping problem than is officially admitted, responsible sources disclosed. [Page 1.]

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, until recently commander of United Nations Sea Forces in the Southwest Pacific, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be placed on the Navy retired list with the rank of a full Admiral.

Income tax returns were reported by 17,710,661 persons in 1940 as compared to 7,648,683 in 1939, the increase being due primarily to lowered exemptions, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reported.

Sugar rationing is necessary due to transportation and distribution problems, not because of a lack of the commodity itself, Government officials explain. [Page 6. Details on sugar surplus: Financial Page.]

Registration of all transmitters of licensed amateur radio operators by Aug. 25 was ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

A Senate Committee's recent report that "the role of the woolen industry in our war economy is not defined six months after Pearl Harbor" was termed "ridiculous and patently untrue" by Arthur Besse, president of the National Wool Manufacturers Association.

Far East: Gandhi Modifies Stand on Britain

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who has vigorously urged that the British withdraw from India regardless of the threat of Japanese invasion, admitted in his newspaper Harajin that he recognized that the British "may need to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation." Stating that British occupation "may be necessary also for the sake of China," the Indian leader added that he never attached the slightest importance to friendly petitions from Axis powers.

"Very important arrangements" have been made between Australia and the United States putting United Nations co-operation on an advanced stage, according to H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, who recently returned from his mission to Washington and London.

National: Three Warships Launched in East

Two destroyers and a submarine were launched Sunday at East Coast ship yards while a 10,500-ton freighter was launched in Los Angeles.

A multi-million dollar monopoly suit by the the Federal Government against 11 electric light manufacturing companies opened in United States District Court at Trenton, N. J.

The morale of the British people will not be shaken by the fall of Tobruk, Harold Beresford Butler, new director general of the British information services, declared in New York.

An electrical power emergency exists at Orlando, Fla., the Orlando Utilities Commission declared because of a shortage of fuel oil to operate the electrical plant. No street lights will be lighted, because oil on hand will operate the plant only seven more days and future deliveries are uncertain, the Commission said.

The War: Axis and British Clash Near Egypt

Libya: Axis forces were reported to have clashed with British detachments near Egyptian frontier after fall of Tobruk.

Russia: Soviets admitted that new Nazi wedges had been pushed into defenses of Sevastopol.

RAF: British bombers struck at Emden and German-occupied French coast as Nazi planes carried out a moderately heavy raid on Southampton.

Vancouver: Axis submarine shelled radio station on Vancouver Island and unidentified craft opened fire off northwestern tip of Oregon.

China: Chinese claimed they still held approximately 50 miles of strategic Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

'Gas' Dry Spell Puts Strain On Patience of Motorists

Gasoline-hungry motorists today stormed filling stations, as the latter started receiving deliveries on the final third of their June supply quota.

Over the week end hundreds, even thousands of automobiles, were immobilized as 95 per cent of New England's gasoline stations went dry.

Combination of the Federal order increasing from three gallons to six the value of the ration card unit to care for the July 1 to July 15 period and the dealers reaching the end of the second third of their June quota brought about the gasoline dry spell.

But in some areas dealers had more than enough gasoline on hand. Motorists traveling from Ossipee, N. H. to the Massachusetts line reported that stations posted signs advertising "plenty of gas," and many of them remained open Sunday.

In Wolfeboro, N. H., one gasoline dealer bemoaned the fact that he had 5,000 gallons of gasoline on hand and few persons to buy it. The reason is that his supply is based on 50 per cent of his usage a year ago. But with tourist travel cut sharply because of rationing, this quota is far too great for his present trade

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, stated that recommendations had been forwarded to Washington to revise the dealer quotas to eliminate this situation.

However, Mr. Moore expects that no change will be made until the permanent rationing system goes into effect on July 15.

In Washington today some Congressional quarters indicated that plans for nation-wide gasoline rationing might be abandoned. Administration lieutenants reportedly gave the "go ahead" signal for a Senatorial investigation of the entire situation.

Leaders were said to have agreed to support a proposal by Senator Francis D. Maloney (D) of Connecticut for a five-member special committee with a $5,000 appropriation for an immediate inquiry into shortages of gasoline and fuel oil, as well as the methods being employed to provide deliveries "for ordinary consumer use."

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"He restoreth my soul" (With Spanish Translation)

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Daytime Raid Test Declared Great Success

Almost 3,000,000 people in 41 cities and towns of Greater Boston take part in program.

Boston't big surprise air raid test—affecting almost 3,000,000 people in 41 cities and towns and calling into service the better part of 144,115 specially trained wardens and other workers—was declared to be a remarkable success by J. Wells Farley, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today.

There were items for correction—people were too curious and stood in doorways and near plate glass windows, where danger is greatest, there weren't enough wardens, the sirens couldn't be heard clearly on Atlantic Avenue—but on the whole the raid went off smoothly. People co-operated, streets were cleared in unbelievably short time. There were no serious accidents.

First reports of "hostile planes converging on Boston" was relayed to air raid regional headquarters at 11:05 a. m., when the warning was flashed. At 11:20 the alert was flashed and air raid wardens, auxiliary police, and workers were ordered to their posts.

At 11:34 fire department operators began talking over the city's new air raid speakers, telling the people to get ready for the alarm. At 11:36 the wailing siren began their quavering chant of warning.

Effect Magical

The effect was magical—and highly gratifying to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Instead of the confusion and unruliness that it was feared might result from the test, because only the information that it would be given sometime before Thursday evening had been given out, there was general orderliness. Streets were cleared quickly. People gave cheerful co-operation with wardens and others on duty.

John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Boston civilian defense group, said that only 3,000 of the City's 22,000 wardens were mobilized, showing a need for more daytime wardens. He said he would appeal to Police Commissioner Timilty for co-operation in training women wardens.

Chairman Walsh also complained that the Women's Civilian Defense Corps failed to report to incidents in Hyde Park, East Boston and the Public Library, as they had been requested.

Major Margaret McSweeney said her group had been asked to mobilize, and had actually mobilized 1,000 women, but did not receive instructions to report to the incident centers.

Col. Harry M. Leapman of the RAF, who observed the raid in the presence of Mayor Tobin and defense officials, said it went off as well as anything he saw in London, but warned that flying glass

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U. S. Aleutian Drive Seen As Japanese Threat Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22 — The immediate dispatch of a strong American force to the Aleutians appeared increasingly likely today as evidence multiplied that bombing raids would not be sufficient to oust the Japanese from these strategically important islands.

Although nearly three weeks have passed since the Aleutian campaign opened with the bombing of the American naval base of Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, the enemy has apparently strengthened his position in the westernmost portion of the Aleutians, with the Navy Department announcing that Japanese forces have now occupied Kiska Island.

Despite the efforts of some naval apologists to minimize the importance of the first major action against North American territory since the war began, there is a growing conviction among officers of both the Army and Navy that the North Pacific must be cleared of the Japanese immediately, regardless of the effort.

Purpose of New Landing

Lying 200 miles east of Attu Island, which the Japanese seized two weeks ago, Kiska Island is large enough to accommodate a sizeable enemy force. Some 600 miles west of Dutch Harbor, it could become an effective protection to the Japanese groups on Attu, whose purpose may either be to prepare for an all-out attack upon Alaska or to throw a barrier between the United States and the Soviet Union, it is held.

The urgency of the Pacific situation received further emphasis today as Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, commanding the United States Army forces in Hawaii, advised that persons not engaged in essential work leave the Islands immediately.

"To assume that the enemy will not return in force and utilize every weapon at his disposal is the most dangerous kind of wishful thinking," General Emmons said.

The commanding officer was particularly insistent on the fact that the American victory at Midway had not disposed of the Japanese menace to Hawaii.

Difficult Conditions

The War and Navy Departments have both emphasized that the anti-Japanese campaign in the Aleutians was being waged under the most difficult conditions due to the almost incessant and impenetrable fogs prevailing there. It is understood that bombing raids against enemy ships and troop concentra-

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Rommel His Own Spy As African 'Tourist'

By Edward D. Kleinlerer
Former Rome and Near East Correspondent
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German "Plan Sud" is, diagrammatically, a spear pointing from the sands of Libya at the Suez Canal. Cairo lies in this path. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who embarked upon the game of empire by way of a policeman's beat in the German Province of Württemberg, is the man to whom the "Plan Sud" spells Africa, a continent branded in his eye with the dark print of the hooked cross.

Erwin Rommel's name is a sinister one to the Army of the Nile and to the British Near Eastern Fleet. He and his German Afrika Korps were troublesome. Defeats did not seem to be decisive. He kept coming back for more.

Marshal Rommel's name is a commonplace of the war, but the man himself is an unknown quantity to people at large, in Germany no less than abroad. He is another of Adolf Hitler's companions, those nobodies who have become a law unto themselves, ruthless, cruel, morbid, pagan. Marshal Rommel always has clung to the shadows, scorning the Goebbels' limelight of publicity.

I had a good look at Marshal Rommel in the fall of 1937 on the terrace of the Grand Hotel in Ben-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Basic Long-Range Decisions Occupy Roosevelt, Churchill

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The continuing conferences between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt are producing basic decisions on world-wide strategy and are not being unduly weighted by the day-to-day phases of the war either on the Libyan or Russian fronts, it was strongly indicated at the White House today.

The conversations are progressing in "an orderly and satisfactory way," it was announced in behalf of the President. The meetings between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are almost continuous and extend far into the night. Military, naval and air experts, both British and American, are being summoned for frequent consultation.

A joint declaration shedding some light on their discussions—but probably not too informative or very explicit—will be forthcoming and there was evidence today that the conferences are not being seriously drawn from their original purpose by the distressing news from both Tobruk and Sevastopol—that purpose being to authorize the final decisions necessary to prepare a major United Nations offensive against the Axis.

Reverses Incidental

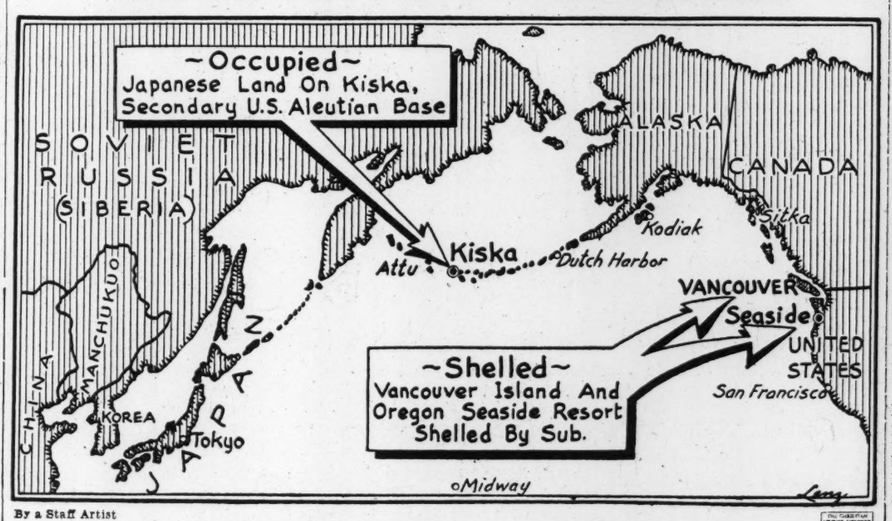
This second meeting between the President and Prime Minister since the United States entered the war was initiated before the United Nations reverses in Libya had developed and before the Nazi Army had stepped up its pressure on the Eastern Front. While these developments cannot fail to relate themselves to the Roosevelt-Churchill decisions, it is not believed that Mr. Churchill rushed across the Atlantic to confer on these particular events in the fighting.

"Neither the President nor the Prime Minister feels that they have yet reached a point in their talks where any public statement can be made," Stephen Early, White House press secretary, told correspondents this morning.

"As soon as that point has been

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Axis Carries War to North America



By a Staff Artist

Scene of Operations in Northwest

Greater Boston Takes Its First Daytime Air-Raid Test in Splendid Order

Home Economists Meet in Hub; World-Scope Views Urged

"When we think of the feeding problem to come after the war, surely our concern over French seams can give way to concern over French children," said Miss Alice V. Keliher, of New York University, in a talk before the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Home Economics Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston, this morning.

Urging that we think in terms that are world wide in scope, Miss Keliher said "there are some who think they are doing the Government a favor when they buy war bonds. Mercy knows," added Miss Keliher, "they are the Government. They ought to realize that inflation won't do a bit of harm to Government buildings in Washington; it is Mr. and Mrs. Smith back home who will be hurt by inflation."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin greeted the 800 members present at the opening of this morning's session. The Mayor said, "As a former member of the Boston School Committee I fully appreciate the contribution you people make to education."

Greater Challenge Coming

He predicted that the challenge to economists would be far greater in the future than it has ever been. "There will be opportunities," said Mayor Tobin, "after the war for the finest homes the world has ever seen and you will be called upon to help build them.

"I can only congratulate you on the contribution you have already made in improving standards of living even through a depression," the Mayor added.

A. Drummond Jones of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics led a discussion this morning on the importance of the home economist in the war effort and spoke on "What Changes in Program Planning Are Necessary in Home Economics in War Time." Miss Gladys Branegan, retiring president, presided at this morning's meeting.

Miss Marion Harlow, Assistant Director of the Nutrition Service, Department of Pensions and National Health at Ottawa, told of the status of the Canadian nutrition program. Speaking at one of the lunchons here, she said that the campaign against "hidden hunger," due to faulty nutrition, is based on workers in war industries and the co-ordination of all-year-round community nutrition programs and a unification of consumer information which is given out by the Government agencies.

Canadian men and women in war industries, she said, are given a flier with their pay check asking, "Did you have a Dagwood breakfast this morning?" and describing what a satisfactory breakfast for a war worker would consist of.

The convention continues through Wednesday.

Quick-Frozen Baked Beans

Good news from the food front greeted the Home Economics Women in Business at their pre-convention meeting in Swampscott on Saturday. Speakers reported that, thanks to the ingenuity of manufacturers, the quest for substitutes is progressing satisfactorily.

To take the place of canned baked beans, for instance, for which there is no longer the tin to can them, a quick-frozen baked bean has been put on the market. Continued experiments are improving both the quality and quantity of dehydrated products. Experiments have produced a butter which does not require refrigeration.

Cheese lovers among the audience applauded the statement by a representative of one of the country's largest cheese manufacturers that the public is about to be urged to eat more cheese. Recalling that at this time last year the Secretary of Agriculture was asking Americans to curb their appetite for cheese, the speaker said that there is a 50 per cent increase in the supply of cheese on hand today. This is in addition to increased shipments abroad. Manufacturers, she said, got busy and produced more and more cheese—and now the public can smack its lips and help eat it with a clear conscience.

In the general discussion by home economists which followed the main speakers, it was brought out that despite the widespread nutrition campaigns conducted all over the country, no radical change in the buying habits of American women has taken place. There has, however, been a 50 per cent increase in the consumption of enriched flour in the past year.

Presiding at the meeting were Clara Gebhardt Snyder, National Chairman of the Home Economics Women in Business, and Margaret C. Smith, Boston Chairman. The pre-convention committee for the day included Margaret C. Smith as Chairman, Isabel A. McGovern, and Florence Packman. Hospitality Chairman was Janette Kelley.

We thank our many friends who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor for the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Rug Work we receive from them, and for their co-operation in the new schedule we have had to inaugurate in order to conserve gasolene and rubber.

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Arkwright Mill On Full Production

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Full production was resumed today at the Arkwright Corporation textile mill which had beeen affected by a strike of 128 loom-fixers and changers who gained national attention by their refusal to obey a War Labor Board order to return to work.

The workers voted on Friday to return today after the WLB agreed to study their grievances. The changers sought a $3.03 weekly raise to $35 and the fixers walked out in sympathy two weeks ago.

The WLB had ordered that the strikers' jobs be filled by others but none could be found to do the skilled work.

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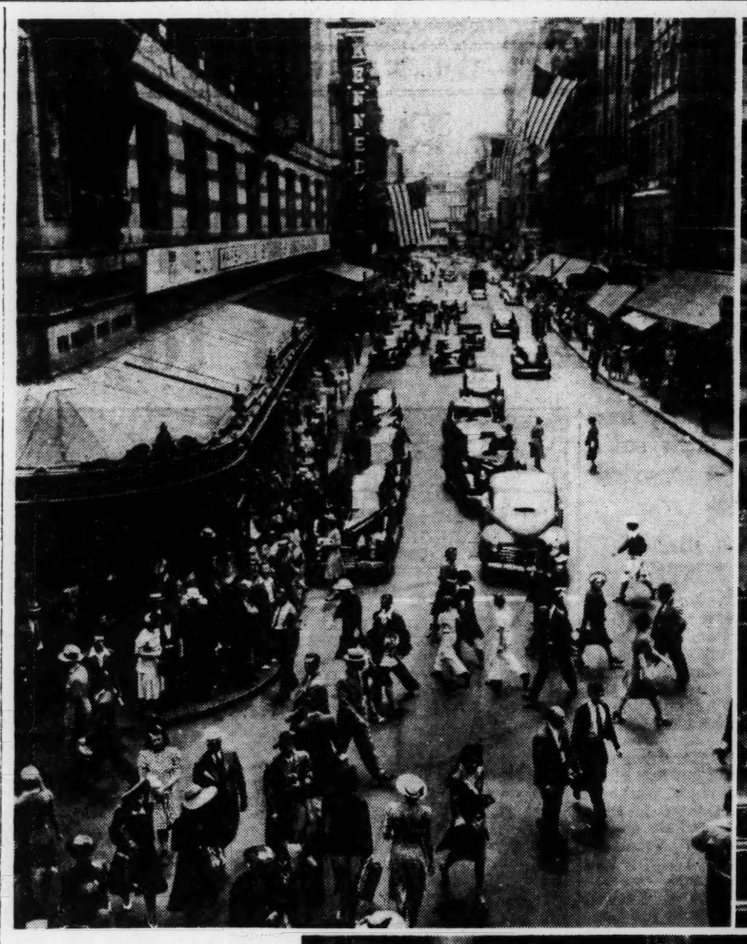

By a Staff Photographer

Downtown Boston Shoppers Respond to Air-Raid Warnings

Upper left taken from Gilchrist's corner, looking down Summer Street, just a minute before the noontime "surprise" air-raid alarm was sounded at 11:35, shows shoppers on corner of Washington and Summer Streets. Upper right shows how well pedestrians sought shelter inside nearby stores. This picture was taken only a few minutes after the other. Picture below shows shoppers headed upstairs inside Jordan Marsh Company's store.

Daylight Raid Test Declared Great Success

Continued from Page 1

had proved to be the most prolific causes o finjuries over there.

If one had been able to stand on a high tower overlooking the metropolitan area that participated in today's test he would have seen a number of interesting things.

The shopping district, which centers along Washington Street and reaches its greatest density at the intersection of Summer Street, was crowded with Monday morning shoppers (Monday ranks second to Saturday as a buying day).

Yet within scarcely more than one minute after the alarms were sounded this busy section was cleared, autos were drawn to the side, and auxiliary police were on guard before all windows.

In front of the Public Library and at some 15 other points in the area "incidents," which is to say simulated bombings, were staged, necessitating the calling of emergency crews. One such incident was reported from Commercial Wharf, where two high-explosive bombs supposedly killed three, injured four and left great fires blazing.

Traffic Stopped

During the entire raid traffic stopped with the exception of an Army truck and a mail truck, which were allowed to proceed.

Curious men and women persisted in standing in doorways and on corners scanning the sky, apparently waiting for planes to come over, until dispersed by auxiliary police.

A coast guardsman who insisted on going through auxiliary police lines said "If I don't get on duty, a lot worse thing will happen than if I get bombed."

One Marine Corps corporal was considerably concerned when his Marine Corps sedan was not allowed to proceed down Congress Street. He said he was on his way to pick up his commanding officer. Police were adamant.

A number of auxiliary police from other posts, caught in the downtown area, immediately offered their services and patrolled the downtown streets. An armored bank truck was just about to unload at the Merchant's National Bank when the signal sounded. The crew immediately climbed into the back of the truck where they sweltered for the next 20 minutes while the raid was on.

Stay With Truck

Their orders, they said, were to stay with the truck since it is safer than the average shelter except in case of a direct hit, in which event they said, "it doesn't matter."

Downtown workers on their lunch hour when the raid began crowded into nearby buildings or hurried to the nearest restaurant where they went on with the business of eating.

Boston police sent out a safety car which prowled through the area warning citizens who insisted on getting a glance of activities to stay inside buildings and not to loiter in doorways.

Despite a city announcement that subways were not safe shelters, between 150 and 200 persons crowded the subway entrance beneath the old State House, including soldiers and sailors.

A total of 16 "incidents" were staged by the civilian defense authorities as a part of today's surprise air raid. Each incident was predicated on having the same initial blow, namely, two high explosive bombs and ten incendiaries, which meant that all vital services—fire, police, rescue, demolition, and similar squads—were required at each scene.

Incidents were staged at:

1. Commercial Steamship Wharf, Atlantic Avenue.
2. Old State House, Washington Street.
3. Rear of State House, Beacon Hill.
4. City Hospital.
5. El Street Baths.
6. N. E. Aircraft School Building, Airport.
7. St. John's Church, Blue Hill Avenue.
8. Norfolk House, Eliot Square.
9. Plaza Tonawanda and Geneva Avenue.
10. Jamaica Theater.
11. Court House, Chestnut Hill Avenue.
12. H. B. Hood & Sons, Rutherford Avenue.
13. Public Library.
14. Johnson, Centre, and Redland Road.
15. Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave.
16. William Endicott School, Blue Hill Avenue and Glenway Street.

Common Thronged

It was a balmy day and the Common was thronged with people feeding the squirrels and the pigeons, or sitting on the benches. They scurried for shelter as the sirens wailed.

Many of them scooted to the stores across Tremont Street; others milled about the subway kiosks—a not very desirable place.

The State House was cleared in four and a half minutes, a remarkable time in view of the fact some 2,500 persons work there. Incidentally, word had leaked out around Boston, and particularly in the State House, that the test raid would come on Tuesday.

When the sirens blew this morning, many State House workers, supposedly on the "inside," were looking a little blank. Defense officials explained they had learned of the talk about Tuesday and had deliberately set the raid ahead just to make it more of a surprise.

Police Headquarters complained that despite the frequent notifications to people not to telephone some 50 to 75 calls were received from anxious civilians. Police, to save time, merely uttered the one word, "test," and switched to the next call.

Reports that Newton's sirens were late in sounding were not borne out by inquiries made in the suburban city. The Green Three (Red) warning, signal for the audible alarm to be given, did not reach Newton's information center until 11:40—four minutes after Boston's sirens started—according to Howard L. Rich, executive secretary of the Newton A. R. P. Sirens audible at the report center were said to have been heard within a minute after the call was sent out.

The general impression seemed to be that today's daylight test was far more successful than the earlier one staged by the Garden City. Hundreds of wardens were on the street by the time the sirens wailed. No incidents were staged in Newton and in all sections efforts were not made to clear the streets of pedestrians.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition for the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association. In Sargent Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, through June 28. The library remains open each evening until 9 p. m.

Tuesday

"Mediaeval Arts," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Violin recital by Harry Ellis Dickson at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Leo Litwin will assist at the pianforte. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Church Urged To Think On World Lines

DURHAM, N. H., June 22 (AP)—Speakers at the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches today asserted that the citizen and the church must think in terms of global society so that "democracy as world revolution" may succeed.

To survive, the gospel, inwardly unchanging, must change outwardly "at the same rate and in precisely the same direction that civilization changes," Dr. Dwight J. Bradley, of New York, Executive Director of the Council for Social Action, said in a prepared address.

Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, of Boston, Executive Vice-President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, declared:

"We are still in the early stages of democracy as world revolution. The present planetary conflict has hastened its progress, but it has been coming on apace for over 150 years. No one can see its end. . . . The world revolution overlaps all geographic boundaries."

Dr. Bradley asserted that fascism as well as modern democracy was made possible by the new social factors of mass machine production and popular mass education.

The gospel must be preached "to meet and deal with this revolutionary situation," he said, "and to promote the progress of 'the people's century,'" of which Vice-President Wallace spoke recently. Dr. Bradley expressed the opinion that it would involve establishment of "a world inclusive political order . . . a careful and probably experimental development of economic regions . . . a cultural development within the global political order and the regional economic areas. . . ."

Dr. Goodsell said, in his prepared speech, that defeat for our arms is unthinkable, and added:

"We shall not fulfill our part in the present world revolution, however, solely or even mainly by the use of military and naval might. America's part in establishing the new and better world order is primarily spiritual. Among others, American missionaries who have lived and carried the Christian gospel around the world share with Christian leaders of other lands the role described . . . as 'the inner statesman of the new world order.'"

Dividend Ready For Closed Bank

A final dividend of $261,867.98 will be paid shortly to savings department depositors of the closed Merchants Trust Company of Lawrence, Garrett S. Hoag, State Director of Liquidations, has revealed.

This dividend, amounting to 12 per cent of the original savings accounts, will bring to 92.25 per cent, or $2,013,100, the amount returned to savings depositors. Commercial depositors have received $1,027,360, or 60 per cent

Teeming Spots Of Shoppers Clear Quickly

Boston's downtown shopping district, teeming with the usual noontime pedestrian and traffic congestion just prior to the 11:36 air-raid test alarm today was completely and efficiently cleared of shoppers, and vehicles halted at the curb within two minutes. Deserted, except for a few officials and the district's air-raid wardens, the corner closely resembled a quiet Sunday morning.

Shoppers, a few of them standing around curiously after sighting Mayor Tobin's car parked at the corner of Summer and Washington Streets, and others stopping to one side as air-raid wardens' arm bands were adjusted, were quickly herded into stores in orderly fashion once the alarm sounded.

A half-hour before, viewed from a vantage point in an upper-story window of Gilchrist Company's store, shoppers moved much as on any day. Few, if any, were at all aware that the scheduled "surprise raid" would occur any minute. Then, those who had been watching, began speculating on this or that man who had stood his ground for the past 10 minutes.

"I'll bet he's an air-raid warden. See that one over under Filene's sign? Wouldn't wonder if he's another. Then there's that man over on Jordan's corner, the one with the straw hat."

Yes, there was no doubt about it once the "wheep, wheep, wheep," of the air-raid signal sounded. Arm bands came ito action, and wondering pedestrians were directed to store doorways.

Here, the store wardens took over, and shoppers inside the store and those who were directed inside from the streets, were sent to designated shelter spots within the stores, far removed from show windows.

In Gilchrist's, women and children, and an occasional male shopper, were directed to an upper floor. Co-operating fully and willingly, the crowds moved in orderly fashion up the stairways.

Shoppers Orderly

Downtown shoppers behaved like veterans of the London "blitz" today during Boston's first daytime air-raid test, hustling off the streets and into stores before a person could say "Jack Robinson" or "Adolf Hitler" or even "scram."

Department store superintendents and air-raid wardens reported that the thousands who poured in from the streets were orderly, calm and behaved "surprisingly well."

They were directed by store wardens to designated "safety zones" in the buildings, and business was suspended during the test. At Filene's, even the restaurant was evacuated, and some 200 patrons directed to lower floors until the all-clear signal sounded, when they were permitted to return and were given a fresh serving.

With few exceptions, the shoppers were good natured, although there were large crowds of 3,000 and 4,000 persons herded together in the safety areas.

At Filene's, patriotic songs were played over the public address system, and instruction concerning the raid were transmitted by that means.

At Jordan Marsh Company, the top and lower floors were evacuated and customers and employees ordered to the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of the annex. "It was almost eerie to see the streets emptied so quickly," as one of the company's officials put it. He praised the behavior of the crowds in the store and was pleased with the performance of the store's wardens.

Gordon R. Hall, General Manager of R. H. Stearns's, said that they experienced no difficulty whatsoever in handling the hundreds who sought "safety" there. A few seemed to be annoyed at the interruption of their shopping, he said, but no one complained.

Wardens were at their posts and as soon as persons came in off the streets they were directed immediately to the designated safety zones in the building.

Public Library 'Hit by Bombs'

By a Staff Photographer

One of 16 'Incidents' in Today's Air-Raid Test

Copley Square today when Boston's first daytime air-raid test brought fire apparatus and a demolition squad speeding to the Library.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued mild tonight, gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Slight but scattered light showers in the west and extreme southern portion. Little change in temperature tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light but scattered showers, little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:34 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:58 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:54 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'I'm An American, Not a Nazi,' Dr. Castillo Tells Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—"I am American, not a Nazi," the Acting President of Argentina, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, told a group of foreign delegates to the inter-American conference on the co-ordination of police and judicial action when these paid him a courtesy call.

The declaration was said to have had "resounding effects" among Argentines and foreigners. Dr. Castillo, of course, was using the term American in its continental sense. He was rebutting, too, the accusations that he and his Administration sympathize with the totalitarians.

Ratification of Argentina's international policy as it stands today was one of the most prominent points in his annual presidential message to Congress and more interest than usual was added by the special police instructions to the newspapers that the speeches in debates on this subject could not be reported—only a "succinct summary" would be tolerated, according to the edict.

There was no indication of any change in foreign policy. Indeed, practically the first words of Dr. Castillo voiced his satisfaction at being able to inform the legislature that relations had been "maintained and consolidated" with all countries.

He upheld the right of Argentina "to live in peace with all nations—the supreme aspiration of a young country, without hate or rancor or desire for other conquests than those which facilitate honorable labor."

Dr. Castillo described how the previous fixed policy of neutrality had to be modified by Japanese action against the United States, which was followed by declarations of war between the two countries and, later, between Germany, Italy and the United States.

Argentine solidarity with the United States had geographical and historical origins, and been cultivated firmly and loyally in the economic, juridical and political sphere, especially through Pan-American conferences, Dr. Castillo explained, and these considerations had led this country to dedecree on Dec. 1 last, non-belligerent status for its northern neighbor.

The "state of siege," which has continued in this country since Dec. 16, last, and has just been voted by the Senate for a 60-day extension, may continue indefinitely. There is considerable opposition from Radicals and Socialists, and the Government was pointedly challenged at the opening of Congress, but the Acting President is adamant.

In his annual message to Congress, Dr. Castillo claimed the measure was of a "preventive character" and had contributed to the restoration of public tranquility. It should be continued "for some time," he said, because of the attempts of professional agitators to exploit the international situation.

The Acting President told Congress that, in December, last, differences arose which threatened to divide the Argentine family, as a result of impassioned discussion on the eve of the Rio de Janeiro Conference. He blamed the newspapers for these differences, as these, he said, were inclined to favor one or other of the countries at war.

Chileans Ask Axis Break

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 22 (AP)—Resolutions approved by a mass meeting of approximately 20,000 Chileans demanding a rupture of relations with the Nazi Axis, confiscation of Nazi-Fascist property and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union are being submitted to the Chilean Government.

Marcial Mora, National Chairman of the Radical Party, of which President Rios is a member, addressed the meeting, which was organized by the Chilean Confederation of Workers. Chile and Argentina are the only two South American countries which have not broken relations with the Nazi Axis.

Mr. Mora told the meeting that a "united Chile, rising above political quarrels, wiil fulfill her destiny at the opportune moment" and said Chile was not indifferent to the outcome of the war. United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers was present at the meeting, which was called to honor Mexico and demand the rupture of relations with the Nazi Axis.

A preamble to the adopted resolutions said the movement for rupture of Nazi Axis relations was "inspired by the necessity of saving Chile from the shame of being a deserter from her duties in the world conflict."

What It Costs to Be Public Official Told in the Red by Chicago Alderman

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The dollar-and-cents story of two years in public office for Alderman Paul H. Douglas, now in the Marines, was written today—in red ink.

Of two chapters, one recounted a net loss of $7.72 in 1940 and the other showed that his political job cost him $155.90 in 1941.

When Mr. Douglas, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago, ran for Alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1939, he promised to make his accounts a matter of public record. He quit the City Council last month and, joined the marines as a private. But his wife fulfilled his campaign pledge by issuing an auditor's report of his receipts and disbursements.

Last year his aldermanic salary, transportation allowance and a miscellaneous item of $10 added up to $5,551.92.

On the other side of the ledger were such things as aldermanic office rents, supplies, stationery and postage, salaries of stenographers and other assistants, contributions to charitable and civic institutions and needy persons, or a total of $5,707.82. It left Mr. Douglas $155.90 in the monetary hole.

The accounting for 1940 was similar, except in that year he laid out $65.60 for carbage cans and grass seed for constituents.

The deficits were made up from Mr. Douglas' income as a professor, lecturer and author. In a settlement which accompanied the report, he concluded that other aldermen also were forced to "donate their time and support their families on private income." He raised these questions:

"First, does the city always get intelligent, conscientious public officials under such a system; and, second, what are the sources of the private income of its public servants?"

Auburn, N. Y., Man Again Heads Dairymen

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, was re-elected President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at a meeting of its Board of Directors June 19. He has been President since 1928.

Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, was named Secretary to succeed Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, who becomes Treasurer. Mr. Chapin succeeds J. A. Coulter, Watertown, who has retired.

Re-elected were Henry H. Rathbun, New Hartford, first Vice-President; L. M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J., Second Vice-President; George R. Fitts, Cortland, Executive Assistant, and Miss Priscilla M. Rowe, New York City, Assistant Secretary.

Ernest M. Dann of Hamden was named a member of the Executive Committee.

'Regiments' of Kangaroos Raid Crops in Victoria

MELBOURNE, June 22 (AP)—Kangaroos so numerous that one farmer compared them to maneuvering regiments or soldiers, are ruining crops in the Gippsland district of Victoria.

Seeking permission to destroy the animals, farmers said they could be seen by the "thousands" in the fields at dawn.

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Write Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Music Echoes Amid War Industry

Section of Employee Band, Curtiss-Wright Airplane Plants

Music Lightens War Effort At Buffalo Aircraft Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22—Music is helping win the war at Curtiss-Wright's airplane plants here. Because Curtiss-Wright pioneered in recognizing music's power to boost a worker's morale and make him happier, safer and more successful in his job, music is on the job.

Between rivets, the recently formed Curtiss band of 30 to 40 employees, including a woman clarinetist, plays regularly each week during one of the luncheon periods. The downbeat for this luncheon music comes five minutes after the whistle blows, and the band gives out with marches and gay light-opera tunes to the huge cafeteria full of enthusiastic Curtissites. It winds up five minutes before the end of the period, "otherwise," says one Curtiss executive, "the rest of the men and women would never get back to work."

Arrangements are now on the way to increase the number of musicians to about 200, if this can be done without interfering with production (and so far, it would seem to have enhanced it), so that there can be found bands available for both the day and night shifts at the two Buffalo plants. For special factory events, the four would combine into one band. Already the present unit has made impressive showings at Curtiss affairs.

Under the experienced leadership of Frederick Denecke, now a Curtiss employee and formerly a director of the United States Navy Band, top talent from Shea's Buffalo Theater, complemented by a contingent of leading symphony men and younger talent not yet out of the amateur division, is being blended into a solidly delivering unit.

Nor are the amateurs and those out of practice made to feel apologetic for their status. Curtiss wisely plays down any prima donna tendencies and encourages all those with a sincere love of music and a longing to play to join the band, regardless of previous experience or present accomplishments.

For those musically, but not instrumentally, inclined, a chorus is in active rehearsal.

Thus Curtiss-Wright is proving its belief that recreational activities such as music, dramatics and sports, meet a definite need, especially for workers who are strangers to the city and the plant and who would have no means of pursuing their normal interests or of meeting others with similar ones.

It has been asked: "Without spirit, what good are guns?" A Curtiss official added: "Yes, and that goes for rivet guns, too."

Dutch Stoutly Befriending Jews Heedless of the Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Heedless of consequences, the folk of The Netherlands are stoutly befriending and defending those of Jewish race in their midst against steadily increasing Nazi persecution, Joseph W. F. Stoppelman, editor of the "Netherlands News," declared here June 20 on the basis of reports received from London and the occupied Lowlands.

The result of this attitude of brotherhood, he held, is that German's anti-Jewish promulgations have thus far been fewer and more leniently administrated in The Netherlands than in almost any other area of conquered Europe.

Analyzing latest trends as reported to The Netherlands Information Bureau here, Mr. Stoppelman said the stepped-up application of Germany's Nuremburg laws, instead of building a schism between Netherlands Jews and Gentiles, as the Nazis hoped, has helped to wipe out the last faint traces of Dutch anti-Semitism.

Taken Everything

To indicate the failure of the Nazis to win the Dutch to their cause and their persecutions, he told the story of a reactionary Amsterdam industrialist who exclaimed soon after the German invasion: "The Nazis have taken everything, my house, my stocks, my money; they have even taken away my last remnant of anti-Semitism."

"No one could reasonably expect the Nazis to drop their pet hobby of Jewish persecution because of our general unwillingness to conform," Mr. Stoppelman continued, "but in Holland they go about this business with more circumspection than they have shown anywhere else. If they have imprisoned, tortured and killed Dutch Jews, their number—though surpassing a thousand—must be small if compared with that of Czechs, Polish or Rumanian victims.

"If they have taken away most civil rights from the Jews, there are still many gaps in the application of those rules, while in other occupied countries they are applied with fanatical exactitude. If among the defenseless hostages of The Netherlands there are some well-known Jewish citizens, they do not, as in other occupied regions, form the majority, but are mingled with a higher percentage of Gentiles."

Show Disdain

Only recently have the Nazis dared introduce a degree of ghetto rule by which they intend to eliminate the Jews from every town and village except Amsterdam, but already Dutch Christians have shown their disdain for this latest move, he continued. In various places from which the Jews are "evacuated," townspeople are seeing their co-citizens off at the stations, insisting upon carrying their luggage and putting themselves out to give proof of their sympathy.

Since the autumn of 1940, when the first anti-Jewish measures were promulgated in retaliation for Dutch refusal to co-operate with the conquerors, the Germans have discovered that every decree against the rights of Netherlands Jews has been invariably followed by a wave of protest.

"The rapprochement between Jews and Gentiles before the war was further advanced in Holland than in most western European countries," Mr. Stoppelman said. "In view of the fact that the 'parting-line' had to all practical purposes been effaced, it was by no means astounding that the post-invasion onslaught on the Jews was looked upon not as an attack upon a minority of more or less unwanted foreigners, but as a dastardly campaign directed against a small section of the Dutch people."

The Nazis have tried several varieties of punishment to bend the Dutch attitude, and the followers of the Dutch "Quisling," Anton Mussert, have used newspapers to vent their ire, one of their weeklies only recently making scathing comment upon the manner in which the Netherlanders behaved after compulsory introduction of the Star of David as a distinguishing symbol to be worn by Dutch Jews.

"A Christian school teacher twice entered a school class," the paper reported, and held up a Star of David, adding 'Children, the Jews must now wear this. The people of our town should do like those of Amsterdam who raise their hats when they meet a Jew wearing his star."

On May 27 the "Dutch Goebbels," Max Blokzijl, complained that "all kinds of people now act like Jews and show their sympathy with them," adding that "those who demonstrate their sympathy in public will, without exception, be regarded as enemies of the occupying force and will be treated accordingly."

Thousands Welcomed

The Netherlanders' wholehearted support appeared long before the German war machine rolled into the towns of Queen Wilhelmina's kingdom, Mr. Stoppelman stressed. Before 1940, tens of thousands of Jews fleeing from Hitler Germany were welcomed into The Netherlands, Dutch nurses and relief workers meeting the refugee trains with clothing, food and supplies.

Impressive proof of this sympathy came after the November, 1938, pogroms in the Reich. A collection was swiftly organized throughout The Netherlands to obtain funds for the bewildered, haunted refugees overflowing the kingdom, and on a cold December day nearly half a million guilders (approximate $275,000) were contributed by men and women of all classes and creeds.

The Dutch Nazis helped in this, too, much against their will, Mr. Stoppelman added. They had deposited worthless German marknotes of the worst inflation years in the collection boxes, inscribing them with diatribes against all Jews. Some ingenious Netherlander, however, thought of selling these "gifts" by special auction, and high prices were bid for the papers, so that the Dutch Nazis unwittingly gave more generously than anyone else.

"Should the German occupation be of very long duration, the Nazis will undoubtedly succeed in segregating the Jews completely and in degrading them to pariah level," Mr. Stoppelman said. "But when the day of liberation has dawned, there will be no Jewish problem to solve in Holland. The Christian and Jewish elements, separated by the force of a tyrant, will find each other again and mix with the same ease, but on a basis of still broader understanding."

Filipinos Keep On Fighting Japanese

HONOLULU, June 22 (AP)—Filipino men and women still are fighting the Japanese, and will continue to fight them, Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, former publisher and one-time aide de camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said June 20.

The year 1942 so far has been a momentous one for Colonel Romulo. He fought through the Philippine invasion and was one of the last men to leave Bataan Peninsula; he escaped from the islands aboard "the duck," an antiquated fighting plane; and he received the Pulitzer Prize for his interpretive articles on Malay and Asia.

Colonel Romulo, on his way to the United States mainland to receive his prize award, waved aside a proffered cigarette during the interview.

"No thanks," he said. "No smokes for me since Bataan. I gave them up—because I had to."

Landlord Challenges Price Control Act

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 22 (AP)—The constitutionality of the rent control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act were challenged June 18 in a test suit in Federal Court by a landlord.

Edwin C. Diefenbaugh, trustee of the Joseph Grueger Estate here, contends Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and Carl L. Hibberd, South Bend area rent director, acted in excess of powers granted by Congress in freezing rent levels here as of April 1, 1941.

The suit says the rent control order provides for the fixing of maximum rents in an area which will be generally "fair and equitable," regardless of the rent paid April 1, 1941.

Church and State Separation Fully Reaffirmed in Missouri

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Supreme Court, sitting en banc, has (June 13) upheld a previous ruling of its division number one, denying the use of public funds for the maintenance and support of parochial schools controlled by sectarian denominations.

It had been widely assumed that the original decision by the four-judge court in July, 1941, closed the case, but a motion for a rehearing took it before the full seven-judge court, which has now handed down its final decision.

The case, which touches directly on the traditional and Constitutional provision for separation of Church and State, arose from a situation in Osage County, involving the St. Cecelia School, a Roman Catholic parochial school of Meta. Some 10 years ago this school was taken into the public school system by the Meta School Board, as a public grade school, and received public school funds for its operation.

The school adopted the course of study prescribed by the State Superintendent of Schools, but otherwise was conducted as a parochial school, in the same manner as before its acceptance into the public school system.

Following a later school district consolidation, residents of the district filed an injunction suit against the School Board, holding that it was in effect maintaining a parochial school with public funds.

The original four-judge decision held that the Constitutional policy required separation of Church and State, in educational as well as governmental matters, and that "public money, coming from taxpayers of all denominations may not be used for the help of any religious sect, in education or otherwise."

Judge James M. Douglas, in writing this decision, further held; "No one may waive the public interest. The Constitutional provisions are mandatory and must be obeyed. . . The School Board may not employ its power to enforce religious worship, by children, even in the faith of their parents. Long acquiescence in the management of the school as operated cannot make such management proper."

The full court in its ruling merely upheld this decision, with the exception of Judge Ernest S. Gantt, who was absent, all members concurred.

Auto 'Spot Checkup' at Army Camps Limits Repair Bills and Saves Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—Preventive maintenance of a highly effective type demonstrates how military mechanized vehicles at Camp Croft are meeting the rubber and gasoline shortage, and the Army in general is keeping its rolling stock in condition under difficult circumstances.

With motorists everywhere still in the initial stages of realizing that there are few new cars, no new tires, and gasoline is being curtailed, at least in the Southeast, Lieut. Louis A. Larson, automotive officer, disclosed a "spot checkup" system, which was introduced at Camp Croft by Brig. Gen. Paul L. Ransom, Commandant of the reservation.

Through the expediency of a four-man-automative-expert crew, Lieutenant Larson conducts surprise "spot checkups" on all the approximately 600 motor vehicles assigned to the post.

During the two months since the preventive maintenance crew began operating, the Quartermaster's Office reports a drop of 40 per cent in gasoline consumption by Camp Croft's military vehicles; a decline of more than $500 monthly in major repairs, and a substantial decrease in tire replacements.

Encouraged by these immediate results, General Ransom commended the crew for their diligence. The plan of "spot checking" vehicles is patterned after that inaugurated in the Fourth Motorized Division and now widely emulated by motorized units of the Army. General Ransom, who prior to coming to Camp Croft was attached to a motorized division, realized the possibilities of adapting the system in an infantry replacement training center. Lieutenant Larson was assigned to study the plan in a motorized division, and returned to Camp Croft to place it into immediate operation.

The preventive maintenance crew's task is to catch minor repairs before they develop into major repairs, involving increased expenditure and adding to the burden of the steel industry for new parts, which is urgently needed for other essential war materials.

Both old and new vehicles are checked supplementary to the usual routine inspection given Army cars and trucks every 3,000 miles. In the course of its rounds the crew may pick up a vehicle that has just been inspected or which is new, as well as one that is eligible for the routine check.

This system affords a way to determine whether new cars were properly conditioned when turned over to the Army or when released following a regular inspection. A sort of check and double check method that is sure to detect all delinquent work sooner or later.

Los Angeles Sharply Curbs Police Ticket 'Panhandling'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Americans who have stewed in civic indecision over whether to buy a ticket to a policemen's ball or accept a traffic citation will be glad to hear of efforts taken here to remove anything of a "panhandler's flavor" from the conduct of local police.

Two thirds of the way toward the reform's objective has been traveled, in the opinion of a Police Commissioner, Van Griffith, a chief lieutenant to Mayor Fletcher Bowron. This milestone was passed on June 9 when the Police Commission resolved to notify all business groups of its opposition to any public solicitation in behalf of so-called "police associations" and to request all persons and firms so solicited "to contact the office of the Commission before contributing."

The first third of the way was traversed by 1940, when the Commission resolved to prohibit any officer from soliciting for any purpose other than the annual police show, which finances summer vacations for underpriviliged children.

The final third will be traversed, promised Mr. Griffith, when the annual show is eliminated by inclusion of the camp program in the regular City Budget as a legitimate police measure to prevent crime.

No less than 27 different solicitation rackets in which local police officers participated were uncovered in connection with preceding administrations.

"Not only did these drives have a panhandler's flavor, but they amounted to extortion and bribery," he said. One of the principal achievements of the new policy was elimination of a notorious year book in which business firms and individuals were virtually blackjacked into buying advertising space.

Proceeds from it, like proceeds from the traditional police show, were supposed to go for policemen's benefits as well as the camps, but the pension system for many years has been adequate, Mr. Griffith believed. The camps, as institutions to prevent juvenile delinquency, deserve formal support by the City, he added.

As fruitage of the new policy, Mr. Griffith disclosed last year is the first in which the Automobile Club of Southern California had heard no complaints in connection with ticket sales for the police show. This year was the first in which the Commission received no complaints from any quarter.

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Current Art Exhibitions—'Aid to Russia Day'

Cameron Prints and Etchings On View at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Until the end of the month, there will be on view in the Boston Public Library an exhibition of prints and drawings by David Young Cameron from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection.

Born in Glasgow in 1865, David Young Cameron was educated at Glasgow Academy. He embarked upon a mercantile career and then turned through sheer intensity of desire to the art of drawing and painting. His evolution as an etcher was slow and painstaking. Though he did travel and execute plates of foreign themes, he dedicated himself chiefly to English and Scottish subjects.

The plates exhibited at the Boston Public Library are beautiful impressions. For the most part, they portray landscape and architecture. Cameron's prints are invested with a quality of thought and feeling that is calm and profound. The technique of etching and dry-point is mastered as a means towards an expressive end. There are other print-makers who may show more craftsmanship on architecture, that may come to terms more literally with surface translation. Cameron, however, deliberately selects certain details, specific lines of contour, as touchstones of design, omitting or treating lightly adjacent details. In other words, the plan of design, the rhythmical pattern is paramount.

"The Palace of the Stuarts" is drawn upon the plate with its massive structure and solid masonry well enunciated. Herein, the artist permits architectural factors to dominate. Compared with "Notre Dame, Dinant," this print seems objective, while the latter is subjected to a simplification in which lines, shadows, and lights enhance the sense of spaciousness and tranquility.

"Winchester Cathedral" shows a magnificent pattern of arches, revealed in a flood of sensitively articulated light. The artist expresses the elevation towards which the builders of the great cathedral strove. In this etching, as in many others by Cameron, there is pronounced emphasis upon tonal values, and tonal contrasts. The artist would dwell upon elements of structure and ornament, panels of stained glass, the sturdy piers, the shapes of pinnacles, brackets, quatrefoils, the thrust of a cornice, the swing of an arch, to trace the total pattern. In landscapes, he selected handsome stretches of countryside, valleys flanked with peaks, quiet streams. Although the eye saw exquisite vistas, the hand did not respond with sheer scenic picturesqueness. The lines on the plate are sometimes luminous black, sometimes spun metallic threads.

Among prints shown are "The Hills of Tulloch," "Duninald," "Tarff," "San Giorgio Maggiore," "Cairngorms," "Craigievar," "The Chimera of Amiens," "Rosslyn," "The Baths of Caracalla," "The Five Sisters, York Minster," "Robert Lee's Workshop."

Audubon Birds

At the print room of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street, there are on exhibition original colored aquatints of "The Birds of America" drawn by the now historic artist, John James Audubon. Mr. Childs' prints come from the Elephant Folio edition, (1827-1938.)

The Audubon record of American birds and wild life has now become a historical pictorial document. While the pictures of Audubon are counted among foremost American genre, Audubon was really American only by adoption. His earlier experiences in this land where in business enterprise, and they were unsuccessful. He then engaged in the trade of art, painting portraits, street signs, and decorating porcelains. He turned to the special pursuit of portraying flowers and birds, received little encouragement at home, and was obliged to go abroad to Edinborough for recognition. Sir Walter Scott was one of his admirers. It was Robert Havell, Jr., who undertook to publish Audubon's series "Birds of America" in 1827. Havell executed the plates, the many originals of which are to be seen at Mr. Childs' print room through July 18.

The handsome prints aim to depict the birds in characteristic attitudes and with as complete an indication of shape, bearing, color, markings, and typical environment as possible. Scholars may argue as to the correctness of details, but it is obvious that Audubon strove earnestly to impart to his birds the total characterization. Some of his specimens are in repose, some in moments of violent action. Among those shown in the Childs exhibition are the ruby-throated humming bird, belted kingfisher, tree sparrow, golden crowned thrush, whip-poor-will, loggerhead shrike, Canadian titmouse, double-crested cormorant, scarlet ibis, brown pelican, razor bill, trumpeter swan, gold winged woodpecker and great Carolina wren.

On the Stage

Walter Gilbert in place of Henry Hull will head the cast of "Watch on the Rhine" when it opens tonight at the Majestic Theater. Costarred with Mr. Gilbert are Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. The three of them will play the roles which were done earlier in the season by Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, and Lucile Watson.

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis announces its schedule for the season, complete except for the week of Aug. 24. The list is as follows: week of July 6, Fritzi Scheff and Karen Morley in Maugham's "The Circle"; July 13, Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes in Donald Ogden Stewart's "Rebound"; July 20, Fred Stone in "You Can't Take It With You"; July 27, Jimmy Savo, Dorothy Sands, and Tamara in Sheridan's "The Duenna"; Aug. 3, Gertrude Lawrence in Coward's "Fallen Angels"; Aug. 10, Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler in "Jane Eyre"; Aug. 17, Glenda Farrell in Louis Verneuil's comedy, "Fair Lady"; Aug. 31, Betty Furness in "The Philadelphia Story."

To avoid inconvenience during the blackout in Boston, planned to start Tuesday night at 10:30 o'clock, the management of "My Sister Eileen" at the Colonial will ring up the curtain on the first act tomorrow night at 9 p. m. instead of 8:35. This will bring the final curtain at about 11:15, when the street lights will be relighted.

Egan

It Stands for Million Youths' Aid

A poster expressing the good will of young America toward the youth of Russia, with the symbolic signatures of 1,000,000 subscribers pledged in aid to that nation, is exhibited (left to right) by Tamara Polevoy and Helen Coralian. It will be presented at fitting ceremonies as part of the Aid to Russia Day interdenominational service on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, tonight.

Koussevitzky In Tribute To Soviet Stand

With the defenders of Sevastopol digging in hard for a fight to the finish and to victory, Boston, too, dug in today, deep into its pockets for everything from pennies to dollars to make "Aid to Russia Day" a matter of neither too little nor too late.

Today marks the first anniversary of the German attack on Soviet Russia and has been officially proclaimed "Aid to Russia Day" by President Roosevelt, by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, by the Governors of at least half of the United States and by more than 200 mayors.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky set the keynote of the occasion:

"My heart and deeply felt wishes are with the cause of Russian War Relief in this urgent hour of need of the Russian people who have united as one in the gigantic struggle against the intruding force of evil and destruction.

"The Russian soil has become a battlefield of the world. To the Russian people we owe a new hope and an example of courage, unity and resistance. We, in America, must unite in an effort to help a great and suffering people."

Dr. Koussevitzky is Honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., at 123 Newbury Street.

In many movie theaters throughout the city the show was stopped ni order that collections might be taken by authorized collectors, representing the committee.

Tonight at 7:30 p. m., an outdoor, interdenominational service of intercession and prayer for Russia, is to be held on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral on Tremont Street.

There will be three ministers officiating. The Very Rev. Theodore Chepeleff, rector of the Russian Cathedral, Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow of Temple B'Nai Moshe and the Rev. Norman D. Goehring of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

South Boston Man Heads War 'Vets'

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 22 (AP)—John E. Lee of South Boston was elected State Commander of the Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at the closing session of its four-day convention here. He succeeds Joseph Peterson, of Arlington.

Other officers named include: Frank J. Benoit, Somerville, Senior Vice-Commander; Charles Franscotti, Milford, Junior Vice-Commander; John B. Powers, Wollaston, Adjutant-Quartermaster; Frederick G. F[illegible]uer, Boston, Judge Advocate; Dr. William Reid Morrison, Boston, Surgeon, and the Rev. Patrick J. Lyon, Roxbury, Chaplain.

Katherine Kelley of Cambridge was elected head of the Auxiliary, succeeding Inez C. Goss of Holyoke. Other auxiliary officers: Mary A. Gormley, Dorchester, Senior Vice-President; Esther Collum, Lynn, Junior Vice-President; Agnes Morris, Medford, Chaplin; Hazel Babbit, Boston, Conductor, and Anna Fox, North Weymouth, Guard.

King George Of Greece On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

King George of Greece will speak at the Russian War Relief Rally in New York tonight. Other speakers will be Maxim Litvinov, Russian Ambassador; Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator; James S. Landis, Civilian Defense Commissioner, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Paul Robeson, baritone, and Jan Peerce, tenor, will be the soloists, and the People's Symphonic Choir will sing, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic languages at Harvard, and executive committee member of Russian War Relief in Massachusetts, will speak in behalf of Aid to Russia Day. CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

James Melton, tenor, will be guest in the "Great Artists Series." He will sing Victor Herbert's "Neapolitan Love Song" from "Princess Pat," Wolfe's "Shortnin' Bread," Goddard's "Berceuse" from Jocelyn and Puccini's "E Lucevan le Stelle" from "Tosca." Donald Voorhees will conduct the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

N. E. Men Placed On Number of WPB Advisory Groups

New England industrial leaders have been appointed to several advisory committees by the War Production Board, the Boston headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management announced today.

The committees and their New England members are:

Brass Mill Industry: John A. Coe, Jr., Vice-President, the American Brass Company; Robert L. Coe, Vice-President, Chase Brass and Copper Company; W. M. Goss, Vice-President, Scoville Manufacturing Company, all of Waterbury Conn.

Copper Wire and Cable Industry: Everett Morss, Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Fertilizer Industry: M. H. Lockwood, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass.

Blank Book, Loose Leaf and Binder Industry: Richard P. Towne, National Blank Book Company, Holyoke, Mass.

Cast Iron Boiler and Radiator Industry: Stanley K. Smith, Vice-President, H. B. Smith Company, Inc., Westfield, Mass.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through June.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Audubon. The Birds of America. Through July 17.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal, porcelain and pottery. Designs for the Theater in Modern Times. French XIX century paintings and drawings, recent gifts of Grenville L. Winthrop, Class of 1886. Students' work in drawing and painting. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Retrospective exhibition of Massachusetts Federal Art Project. Through June 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. American rooms in miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through July 5. Color prints and dry-points by Mary Cassatt. (Print Department.) Through August. Memorial exhibition. George Andrew Reisner, 1867-1942. (In the Rotunda.) Through July 17. Museum School Alumni School exhibition, paintings and sculptures. Throughout the summer. Exhibition devoted to Paul Revere. Through Aug. 2.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association: Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum — Baroque paintings by Italian artists. Through June 30.

Waltham: Gore Place — Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of embroideries by Anna Lesyonai and sculpture by Elizabeth McClean Smith. Through June 24.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society, "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590 WEEI · 660 WEAF · 710 WOR · 770 WJZ · 850 WHDH · 880 WABC · 950 WORL · 1030 WBZ · 1150 WCOP · 1260 WNAC · 1510 WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Music; Men of the Sea	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks":	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Symphony
4:00	**Prof. Samuel Cross.**	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:15	**Bruce Barton: Adv.**	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	**Fed. of America**	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Music; Concert Hall:	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Sing for Supper"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": comedy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	serial	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Rubber Salvage Drive	"Red Ryder": drama	Rogers-Hart Music
7:45	serial drama	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	"Sizing Up the News"	Harmonica program
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	Tribute to John Hughes	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	**Margaret Speaks; Alfred**	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; News	"True or False": quiz	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	**Theater: Loretta**	**Russian War Relief:**	**Great Artists: James**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	**Young and Don**	**speakers: King George**	**Melton, tenor; orch.**	News Service	**cal Album"**
9:30	**Ameche in "Bed-**	**of Greece; Harry Hop-**	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	"The Better Half": quiz	**Classical Album**
9:45	**time Story"**	**kins; soloist; choir**	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	program	**Classical Album**
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	Swing Parade Music	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	America Marches; Sports	"Hot Copy": drama	"Music That Endures":	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hot Copy": drama	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Hal MacIntyre's Orch.
11:30	**Russian War Relief**	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	**Russian War Relief**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	News	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	N. E. Fellowship	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	N. E. Fellowship; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	**News of the World.**	Adrian O'Brien, Songs	Chet Gaylord, Songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, Songs	Military band; News	George and Dixie	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	News	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Singing Strings"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Time	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**"Scarlet Letter"**	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Forum: Guests	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: Organ.	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del": sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: Recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop".	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Dramatization	Shopping; Music; Songs.
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	**N. E. Cupboard**	Hollywood Quartet
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News: record.	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life": sketch	Yankee House Party	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	Sports reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	Italian Melodies	"Judy and Jane"	Gene and Glenn	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Quiz Show	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Market News.	"Bouquet": music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum: Talk	News Service	'Council for Democracy'
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk	Joline, Songs	"Rubber for Victory"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program".
2:15	Serial drama	Dance Music	"Grimm's Daughter"	Musical Roundup; News.	"The Victory Program".
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Symphony
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**baseball game**	Afternoon Symphony
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Symphony
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness': sk.	**baseball game**	"Price Control"; Music.
4:00	Camp Edwards Pgm.	Talk and Music	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Dance Matinee
4:15	"Mosaic": Organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	**baseball game**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:30	Living History	Club Martinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**baseball game**	Dance Matinee: recordings
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30	Recordings; Songs	"Flying Patrol": sk	Jack Dalton, Songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: Music	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis Songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers and Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Civic Production	Burns and Allen; Orch.;	"Confidentially Yours"	Geo. M. Cohan's Music
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	soloist	"Inside of Sports"	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	U. S. O. Show	"The Perfect Crime":	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Al Goodman's Music
8:15	Heir?" drama	U. S. O. Show	drama; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Share Your Birth-	Dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control": music.
8:45	day; News	Dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie": comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	**"Cheers From the**	This Nation at War	Fibber McGee and Molly:	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	**Camps": variety**	Nation at War: Jingles	comedy; music	**Lynn Stambaugh, Talk**	Variety Hour
10:00	**show**	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Date With Judy":	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	**Cheers From Camps**	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	comedy serial	Australian News; Music.	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30	Talks	America Marches On	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	"Under Western Skies"	Dick Todd's Orchestra
11:00	News, Quincey Howe	Dance Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Day's End: News

Chime Ringing to Camouflage In Radcliffe Girls' Summer Jobs

The versatility of Radcliffe College students is shown by the wide variety of work they expect to do this summer. Although only about 30 per cent of them were covered by a poll taken at the very end of the college year, the picture this gives is fairly indicative of their activity in general.

Summer work ranges from secretarial and technical courses to research and jobs with the United States Government or in defense industries. As in the past, many students will be camp counselors, housekeepers, companions, or will take care of children. But the war has encouraged some dozen to do serious farming, as well as to join the Volunteer Land Corps. Four students are taking nurse's aid courses and several others are doing research in hospitals or medical schools. There will be many doing office work, as usual, but with the accent on factory or Government offices.

A large number expect to take some sort of civilian defense course during the summer, though usually in addition to their actual work. Most of these are interested in the first aid course, though two will join the Red Cross Motor Corps and another will be a plane spotter while farming in the country. One junior hopes to be admitted to the Civilian Air Patrol.

Among the most interesting jobs are some in research: for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with prices; for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory; on industrial relations for postwar planning. Twenty-three girls will be working in defense industries, 6 or 7 of them on assembly lines of aircraft factories. One will work in the optical laboratory of Eastman Kodak, testing lenses for Government orders.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 23

12 noon, WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News Radiocast by record

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, June 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.76mc or 11.78mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lesson (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks"; sketch.
4:00 p.m.—Sports Comments.
4:15 p. m.—Walter Compton. News.
4:30 p. m.—Music; Orchestra; Vocalists.
4:45 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:15 p. m.—China's Tribute to John B. Hughes.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p.m.—Gabriel Heater; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue: "Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:25 p. m.—Friendly Cargoes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.8 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Lima, Peru—11.30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC • OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30
HENRY HULL ★ JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS ★ CECILIA LOFTUS
WATCH ON THE RHINE
WED.-SAT. MATINEES 50c 77c Plus Tax
Lillian Hellman's Prize Play
EVES. 50c-77c-1.00-1.50—PLUS TAX 400 ORCH. SEATS 1.00

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK! IN TECHNICOLOR!
MY GAL SAL
Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
★ CO-FEATURE ★
'The NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE'
ALWAYS COOL
ADDED—WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON

NOW! METROPOLITAN
In Technicolor
'TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI'
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Henry FONDA • Gene TIERNEY
"RINGS ON HER FINGERS"
Plus "Murder in the Big House"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Joan BENNETT • Franchot TONE
"THE WIFE TAKES A FLYER"
Plus "Joe Smith, American"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel.
"Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 ST. Air-Cooled
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

George Abbott's Happy Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with Joy Hodges, Marty May
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

"A Hit."—Watts, Herald Tribune
"Town's Newest Click."—Walter Winchell
EVA Le GALLIENNE, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
UNCLE HARRY
BROADHURST, W. 44th St. Air-Cooled
Eves. 55c-3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-2.20

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
Greer GARSON • Walter PIDGEON
"MRS. MINIVER"
From JAN STRUTHER'S Book • An M-G-M Picture
GALA STAGE REVUE • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
First Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"TEN GENTLEMEN from WEST POINT"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Theater," by Somerset Maugham, starring Elissa Landi. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Old Timers' Night

Carlos Pinfield, Conducting

March, "Our Director" .... Bigelow
Overture to "Stradella" .... Flotow
Serenade .... Schubert
Campus Memories
"Robin Hood," Selection .... De Koven
"The Lost Chord" .... Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
Songs of the Old Days
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes .... Strauss
"The Glow Worm" .... Lincke

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Clark Gable. Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:15, 6:35, 10.

Metropolitan—"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Glacier Park and Waterton Lake," "Byrd's Antarctic Expedition," "Strange Animals of Australia," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—"Defense of Moscow," Bugs in "Wacky Wabbitt," "Grantland Rice," "Picture People," "Donald Duck," "Soarin' Stars," "At the Country Fair," "Ted Weems and Orchestra," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Suicide Squadron," 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50. "Girl From Alaska," Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 4:57, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 6:20, 9:25. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
University: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3:11, 9:11. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Gugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 9:27. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 7:47.
Park: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:39, 9:39. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Landis and Jack Benny. 2:30, 8:15. "No Hands on the Clock," Jean Parker. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 1:40, 4:48, 8:06. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:33.

MALDEN—Granada: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:40, 4:47, 8:08. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine and Leo Carrillo. 2:10, 7, 9:50. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 9:10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:47, 7:47. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 2:12, 5:57, 9:47.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Forde and Claire Trevor. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Flet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Harvard Here I Come," Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Hayfoot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. "North to the Klondike," Brod Crawford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 2:09, 7:54. "The Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 3:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 8:05. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

Oil and Gasoline Trucks Meet N. H. City's Demand for Auxiliary Water Pumps

Dover Firms Make 24 Into Fire Fighters

By Everett Smith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, N. H., June 22—Just as England's historic city of Dover has demonstrated its ability to "take it" on its white cliffs, so this Granite State namesake has just demonstrated its ability to "give it" when, and if, it ever comes to fighting incendiary bombs.

In the first big experiment of its kind in the country, 24 privately owned oil and gasoline trucks have been converted into auxiliary water pumpers. Priorities on standard auxiliary pumpers did not faze the civilian defense authorities of this city.

Under the direction of George O'Neil, Auxiliary Fire Chief, the city spent slightly under $250 to make the necessary adjustments to convert trucks so that water might be pumped from the tanks, the capacities of which range from 600 to 1,200 gallons each.

Cost of $10 Each

Thus, at a cost of about $10 each, Dover, New Hampshire, has as fine and efficient group of pumpers as could be boasted by many a larger municipality. Furthermore, should a number of fires occur in a single area, as might be the case during an incendiary bombing, there would be no overloading of already connected hydrants, for the fuel-truck pumpers work independently of such hookups.

At a mass demonstration staged yesterday afternoon, and attended by local, State, and Army officials, the 24 trucks rolled into action along with the regular fire apparatus. Houses along both sides of Washington Street were deluged with streams of water shooting at a couple dozen different spots at once.

Following this street demonstration, the 24 trucks reloaded at one spot where city water had been piped to the street from the Pacific Mills. Plans are under way to have four such outlets located at strategic points in the city, each with multiple nozzles so that little time will be lost in refilling the trucks.

Mighty Stream

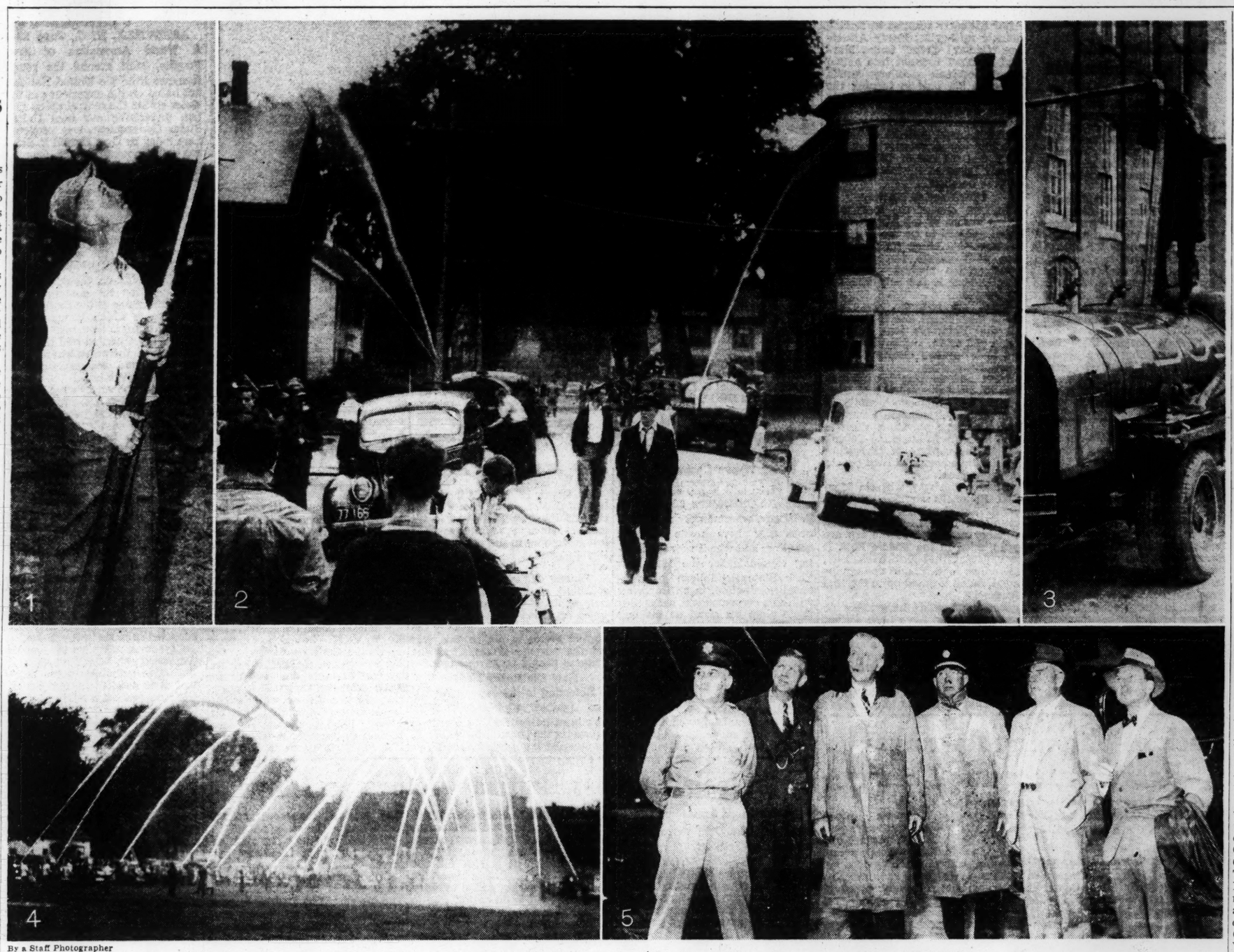
Yet, even with a single reloading spot, the 24 trucks were able to reassemble within less than an hour for another mass screen of water as nozzles concentrated from the lined up trucks at the City Playground. It was shown possible, also, to hook on a 100-foot length of inch-and-a-half hose, and still direct a mighty stream high into the air and over adjacent buildings.

According to Mr. O'Neil, and John D. Grady, Chief Air Raid Warden, who worked together on this extremely efficient setup, the special valves necessary to re-equip the oil trucks so that water may be used cost less than $10 each to install.

There is a slight mixing of gasoline and water, but the fuel companies have gladly consented to absorb the loss, which amounts to about five gallons each time the truck is called upon to serve as a water pumper. The first two or three gallons of water to leave the nozzle will be mized with gasoline or oil. Likewise, when the tank is filled with oil again, the first few gallons will contain some water. Otherwise, the shift-over means no trouble at all.

Seventeen independent oil companies are represented in the 24 trucks now serving Dover's auxiliary fire department. And the drivers have all been trained to respond immediately to any emergency calls.

Yesterday's demonstration was ample proof that, if similar conversions of all oil and gasoline trucks in the country were made, Uncle Sam's home defenders would be able to care of almost any emergency.



By a Staff Photographer

Converted Fuel Oil and Gasoline Trucks Serve as Auxiliary Water Pumpers at Dover, N. H.

In the first experiment of its kind in the country, the Auxiliary Fire Department of Dover, N. H., has converted 24 independently owned oil-tank trucks into water pumpers to serve civilian defense. In picture No. 1, Gordon Bassett holds the nozzle of a 100-foot length of hose. At the other end, his oil truck is supplying the water. Just how efficiently these converted trucks can respond to emergencies is shown in picture No. 2, Washington Street area of Dover, where several streams are playing at once on homes along the thoroughfare. Reloading with city water, the truck shown in picture No. 3 filled in less than two minutes. No. 4—Mass demonstration by grouped oil-truck pumpers. No. 5—Officials observe the demonstration (left to right), Maj. L. S. Johnstone, Defense Legion, First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; A. Clifford Hudson, State Civilian Defense Co-ordinator, Concord, N. H.; George O'Neill, Auxiliary Fire Chief, Dover, N. H.; Thomas Clancy, Assistant Fire Chief, Dover, N. H.; John D. Grady, Chief Air Raid Warden, Dover, N. H., and Abbott Sherwood, Director of Public Safety, Dover, N. H.

Foreign Trade Association To Meet in Boston

Upwards of 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the 29th annual National Foreign Trade Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, to be held at Boston, Oct. 7 to 9, according to announcement by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In co-operation with various New England business and civic organizations, the Boston Chamber is to be host to the convention, invited to meet here by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and others.

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber, in issuing calls to the convention, stress the importance of conferring on questions having to do with foreign trade both during and after the war.

Leading Government officials are to participate in the proceedings of the convention, and continued active co-operation by the Departments of State and Commerce, is assured by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, who will speak at the World Trade Dinner of the convention, and Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, according to Mr. Farrell.

Opportunity for making more widely known the views of the American business men in respect to the carrying out of the general principles agreed to by the United Nations in the Anglo-American Agreement of Feb. 23, 1942, is to be provided at the convention, states Mr. Farrell.

The meeting is expected to play an important role in establishing "the pattern of thinking which must guide the world of tomorrow in its international trade relations," according to the call to the convention, issued by the Boston Chamber.

Instituted in 1937 at the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, the plaque has been conferred in successive years on Secretary of State Cordell Hull; James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council; Thomas J. Watson, Honorary President of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council. The presentation to Mr. Welles will be made by Curt G. Pfeiffer, Chairman of the Selection Committee, by whom it was unanimously voted. The committee is drawn from foreign trade representatives in every section of the nation.

Fire Protection Education Urged At Tech Meeting

Urgent need for education on fire protection was stressed today at the opening of a three-day conference on fire protection engineering, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For secondary school educators, engineers, architects, fire chiefs and civilian defense officials, the conference was opened by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, with an address on the importance of fire protection in wartime.

Everything from common fire hazards to political obstacles to legislation on fire protection is slated for discussion at the conference from now until Wednesday. Motion pictures of incendiary bombing attacks will be used to illustrate a lecture on "The War and Fire" by Prof. John E. Burchard, Bemis Foundation Director and an officer of the National Academy of Science.

Bay State's 173 Draft Boards Plan for June 30 Registration

War Activities in New England

Fifth Selective Service Registration—Massachusetts' 173 local draft boards are completing final arrangements for the Fifth registration under the Selective Law on June 30, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, announced today.

All men born on or after Jan. 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, will be required to register, the State Director said. This will complete the registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 64, inclusive, and it is estimated that the number of men registering in Massachusetts will run from 110,000 to 115,000 and will bring the total of registrants under the Selective Service Law in this State to better than a million and a quarter.

Prospective registrants are urged to make every effort to register at the designated registration place in the local board area in which he has his permanent home in order to keep to an absolute minimum the transfer of registration cards from one local board to another.

Submarine Haddo Launched—The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., pledged to launch one submarine a month or better in its "keep 'em sliding" program, sent the Haddo down the ways into the Thames River yesterday. It was the second Sunday launching in the company's history, and the second launching in less than three weeks, the Gurnard having taken her initial plunge June 1.

The Haddo, named for a species of salmon, received the traditional christening, but ceremonies were brief and witnessed only by a small group of company and Navy officials and their wives and the few Electric Boat workmen assigned to launching duties. The plant was largely idle under the company's policy of giving employees every other Sunday off.

Modern Minutemen — Adjutant-General Edgar C. Erickson has announced a new State military unit comprising a reserve force of men in coastal Massachusetts who own their own shotguns and rifles. The new unit will be used "only in times of extreme emergency" and would be drilled chiefly in guerrilla tactics. As an adjunct of the State Guard, General Erickson said, the reserves would be expected to drill at least one night a month. They will not be uniformed, but will wear distinctive emblems when called for duty.

Asserting that more than 10,000 could be enrolled within a short time, the Adjutant-General said the reserves would "more than double our present State military forces and permit us to deal more effectively with any enemy which may attack us either from land or sea, or from within our own borders."

Worcester Boys End Stamp Sale—Newsboys of the Worcester Telegram and Gazette have completed a six months campaign selling war savings stamps to their customers. In that period they sold 5,032,806 stamps with a total value of more than half a million dollars.

Military Displays Scheduled—Five New England cities were listed by the Army recently as places where military parades and demonstrations may be staged as part of Independence Day, Labor Day, and Armistice Day celebrations. They were Boston, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Providence.

Announcing its intention of co-operating with civic authorities in the observance of these holidays the War Department said:

"The Army plans to make every effort to hold nationwide demonstrations on these three days to acquaint the public with the character of the military forces." Thirty-seven cities in all were named throughout the country for Army displays.

Some Bay State Fairs May Be Held Despite Request

Possibility that some Massachusetts agricultural fairs will be held this year despite the request of Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Director of Defense Transportation, that they be deferred, was indicated today after Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, defended the morale-building and educational value of such fairs.

Mr. Eastman, in Washington, had called for deferment of all state and county fairs, non-essential conventions, meetings and group tours to conserve transportation facilities.

"Postpone all state and county fairs," he requested. "Farmers should not be encouraged to use for non-essential purposes such as these the tires so necessary to their livelihood and so necessary to provide a continuing food supply. Nor should they transfer the burden of such travel to public carriers."

Immediately, Mr. Webster asserted that "my immediate reaction is that any fairs that can be attended without excessive use of tires and gasoline ought to be allowed to operate." He particularly favored continuation of the Brockton Fair because of the good transportation facilities available.

Will Brann as Hale Opponent Be Different Story in Maine?

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 22—Maine primary election results ran about as expected in most quarters except that the margin of Robert Hale, Portland attorney, over Representative James C. Oliver in the First District Republican primary was greater than his supporters had dared hope.

Mr. Hale, a Harvard trained lawyer and former Rhodes Scholar, now must prepare to campaign against former Gov. Louis J. Brann who easily won the Democratic nomination in his adopted district.

In this coming September's contest the issues will be far different. Against Representative Oliver, Mr. Hale devoted himself to an attack upon his opponent's isolationist position of pre-Pearl Harbor days and although Mr. Oliver had gained a reputation as a politician of some astuteness, many feel he contributed to his own defeat by making a last-minute statement to the effect he stood 100 per cent for Colonel Lindbergh.

Nobody had expected bad politics from Mr. Oliver, for indeed much of his political strength has been attributed in some quarters to his ability to marshal the votes of the Townsendites, the Coughlinites and the various smaller organized voting forces and at the same time draw well among the straight party minded voters.

Brann Is Experienced

In former Governor Brann, Mr. Hale will have a Democratic opponent at the polls in September who may be counted upon to make no false steps politically. Mr. Brann is an experienced campaigner although unsuccessful in his last three campaigns for public office. Mr. Brann, however, has lost none of his oratorical persuasiveness, and already he is said to have made himself solid with a large bloc of workers in the big shipyards located in his new district. Undoubtedly, these shipyard workers will cast a big vote. In Biddeford, Mr. Brann has the support of Mayor Lausier who is regarded as able to swing the big Democratic vote of that mill city the way he chooses.

However, the isolationist argument is out of the picture. Mr. Brann is just as firm an indorser of President Roosevelt's foreign policy as is Mr. Hale. Nor has he ever been regarded as an out and out New Dealer, a fact which may help him with some of the more conservative voters. What may happen between now and September remains to be seen but it is apparent most of the Maine politics this year will be in the first district.

As expected, Maine primary voting was light. Only a small percentage of the voters bothered to go to the polls and unless party leaders do something to awaken the voters it won't be much different in September.

Purinton Appointed

Gov. Sumner Sewall has announced the appointment of Francis K. Purinton, an editorial writer for the Lewiston Evening Journal, as his Executive Secretary. Eventually, Mr. Purinton may expand his new duties to take over some of the duties given Stephen F. Leo, the Governor's administrative assistant, who is now in the armed services.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

To whoop up the morale to give men courage to fight is not enough. There must be a corresponding strengthening of civilian morale. It is natural that young men in the service should be subject to many temptations when they arrive in a city after a long sea voyage. Yet, self-mastery is the key to victory and the triumph over every form of sin.

What sense would it make for us to invest billions of dollars and precious lives to break the tyranny of sin on far continents if we were still uninterested in winning freedom from the effects of sin in our own land.

It would seem that America is in a position to give the precious gifts of freedom and the Christian estimate of the true dignity of the individual to the world. We must prove big enough in soul to fulfill the whole of our opportunity.

The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, at Mt. Vernon Church:

What this war does to the American home is of more ultimate importance than what it does to the American rubber tire. Yet there is only a whisper of a demand that our homes be kept the cultural center of American life and that the marriages, which begin every home, be considered something more than wartime honeymoons.

The test that any moon-struck couple put to their romance in these days is not so much whether their marriage will stand the trials of wartime, as whether their marriage is likely to stand the trials of peacetime.

Any easy-going romance might last until the draft board calls, but it takes deep understanding and the patience of the years and love untold to steady down, and deal with the bread-and-butter problems of routine peacetime domesticity.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Conscience should be a real awareness of spiritual realities, a guidance . . . transforming, a revelation . . . with authority.

Too many never get that meaning of conscience, and if they did, they would be afraid, because it is so demanding, and involves too much daring.

We are always under command. The only question is whether we are under command of the repressive or liberating kind of motive. Trust the largest, highest, noblest motive you have. Jesus wants that trust to be no faint one.

Bike Call Hard to Meet

Canada's bicycle-manufacturing industry, centered in Ontario, is finding it difficult to meet the steadily increasing local demand for machines, attributed more to the general economic up-lift than to any immediate effect of the gasoline economy drive. Production in 1940 totaled 86,500 units.

Bishop Samuel G. Babcock

The Rt. Rev. Samuel Gavitt Babcock, who passed on here over the week end, retired five years ago as Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. He had been prominently identified with religious and social activities in New England since his graduation from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge in 1891.

Prior to entering the service of his church, Bishop Babcock had been engaged in business in Westerly, R. I., for many years. Born in Newport, R. I., he attended the public schools there and in Salem, Mass.

He had been curate of Grace Church, Providence, Rector of Christ Church, Boston, and Archdeacon of New Bedford before he was appointed Archdeacon of Massachusetts.

Bishop Babcock often remarked that he had "never met a man or woman who said they never thought about God."

One More Lecture in Hub On Miniature Room Exhibit

One more free illustrated lecture on the American miniature rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne to be given on Wednesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock, was announced today by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It will be given by Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner of the division of instruction in response to many requests received by the Museum since the exhibition was extended from June 14 to July 5.

She will illustrate her talk with lantern slides of the extraordinary little models which have attracted nearly 200,000 visitors to the museum, and also will show exterior views of the historic houses from which they were reproduced and of other interiors from the same houses. The lecture will be given in the main lecture hall of the Museum.

Boston Man Named Chief Of Alloys Unit of the WPB

Appointment of A. Oram Fulton of Boston as chief of the alloys unit of the iron and steel branch of the War Production Board was announced today by the WPB Regional Information Office in Boston.

A noted metallurgist, Mr. Fulton is President and Treasurer of Wheelock, Lovejoy & Company, Inc., of Cambridge, developers of a special alloy steel. Born in Johnstown, Pa., he is a graduate of Lehigh University.

WAR NOTE to HOME CANNERS

● Government rubber restrictions make Good Luck Jar Rubbers scarce. But here's the best substitute obtainable—our wartime Bull Dog brand. It doesn't equal Good Luck but will prove satisfactory for all processes of home canning if used promptly. If your dealer has no more Good Luck, buy Bull Dog. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

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London Demands Prompt Shakeup In Command of Middle East Forces

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—The fall of Tobruk brings Great Britain squarely up against the urgent need for new methods, new machines and new men in the Middle East.

The significance of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's sudden seizure of Tobruk lies in the fact that, according to the British themselves, they were for the first time fighting German panzer divisions on equal terms, with air superiority, and on a battleground of their own choice. In this Libyan campaign it was the Nazis and not the British who had solved the most difficult supply problem, worst of all aspects of desert warfare.

Thus there was every reason to expect British victory in this latest Libyan campaign. There is abundant evidence that Gen Sir Claude Auchinleck himself and British military authorities did expect such a victory. That is why the loss of Tobruk and British withdrawal to the Egyptian border constitutes a serious warning.

Explanation Wanted

The full meaning of this major reversal in the Middle East has begun to dawn on the public here in Britain, and it can be confidently asserted that a lot of awkward questions are going to be asked in the press and Parliament in an effort to get at the real roots of the trouble.

For the moment, however, the main problem is to put Tobruk into the right perspective and keep it there. Viewed objectively, the military situation in Libya is no worse than it has been two or three times before—in fact it is better. Marshal Rommel has won a great battle; he has not won even the Libyan, much less the Egyptian or Middle East campaigns. The conflict in Libya has swayed back and forth hundreds of miles from Bengasi to Bardia several times already, and it may well do so again.

Correspondents Puzzled

There is good reason, therefore, for avoiding extreme pessimism over the prospects of successfully defending Egypt, although the military correspondent of The Times of London today admits "in the light of what has happened, confidence in our ability to hold the frontier must necessarily be tempered with caution." But the fact remains that circumstances surrounding the British retreat and loss of Tobruk point to the vital necessity of a drastic overhaul of British strategy, tactics, and equipment in the Middle East.

New methods are clearly called for if the British are to be able to match Marshal Rommel's admittedly brilliant tactics. In many messages from British-American correspondents in Libya there has been a significant note of puzzled concern. These reports seem to imply British tactics were plainly at fault in the recent battle. The general impression is that Marshal Rommel's forces showed much greater mastery in the use they made of mobile armored forces. In other words, the outcome of the battle raises the question whether lessons of previous campaigns have even yet been fully learned and applied to the practice of desert warfare by British commanders in the field.

Secondly, it is apparent new and better machines are also urgently required if improved equipment displayed by Marshal Rommel in the latter phase of the Libyan battle is to be successfully countered.

After his early surprise at finding himself up against heavy American "General Grant" tanks, Marshal Rommel brought into action heavy antitank artillery which played a big part in turning the tide of battle against the British. At the same time, he seems to have gradually increased the amount of his air support until he ended by wresting air superiority from the RAF, and the fall of Tobruk was plainly hastened by intensive use of dive bombers.

Dive Bomber Mastery

In fact, one of the most pertinent lessons of the Libyan campaign appears to be the clinching evidence that either for co-operation with mobile forces or for counteraction against them, the dive bomber is the only effective air weapon.

From all accounts, the RAF made magnificent efforts to check Marshal Rommel's tank columns again and again, and British fighters and bombers clearly did not spare themselves in an effort to protect and support land forces. But all indications are that their attacks had little effect, while on the contrary, Marshal Rommel's dive bombers played a decisive part not only in attacking Tobruk but in the capture of Birhakeim and in the advance of Nazi panzer divisions generally.

Finally, the way wherein Marshal Rommel's strength and his capabilities were once again underestimated raises the question whether new men at the top are not needed in the Middle East. It is apparent that British strategy, as well as British tanks and equipment, failed to stand up to Marshal Rommel's.

Press comments here today do not deny there have been serious errors in judgment—there is a strong suggestion that the attempt to hold Tobruk was a strategic error—and there is a growing demand for a thorough review of the position in the Middle East all the way from the bottom to the top.

Britain Demands Tobruk Explanation

By the Associated Press

London, June 22

Morning newspapers told the news of Tobruk's fall in brutally frank headlines today such as "Disaster at Tobruk" and editorial pages were almost unanimous in demands for an explanation.

The Daily Telegraph said: "Tobruk, once the name of pride, now brings stern questioning. Something has happened which calls for careful examination and inquiry and, in due course, decisive action by the Government, for the sacrifice of men and material on a scale which the Germans report there is no condonation possible.

"Events declare there has been something very wrong with the Middle East operations and the Cabinet must recognize the necessity to set it right without delay."

Lack of Shipping for Sugar Prevents Increased Rations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The bottleneck in the sugar bowl isn't sugar, it's shipping.

So long as the submarine menace is what it is, consumers are likely to get only a half pound of sugar a week, with extra supplies for canning.

Stories of bulging sugar warehouses are appearing in print and bringing demands to know why the ration book system is being continued. The question asked is whether bureaucrats in Washington have muddled things again. The bureaucrats here say they haven't.

What the public doesn't understand, they say, is that it's not shortage of sugar but shipping that makes the difficulty. It's like the gasoline situation. There is a lot of gasoline in the United States. The problem is to get it where it is needed. And the economic interrelation of gasoline and rubber makes a further incentive for cutting off gasoline supplies to conserve tires.

In the sugar situation it is not quite so complicated as all that. The problem is primarily one of transportation and distribution, according to OPA officials here.

At present, sugar supplies available for domestic consumption are about 25 per cent less than the normal five-year average for this time of year. This amounts, it is estimated, to a deficit of a quarter of a million tons.

Because of the shipping situation, sugar from the Caribbean area is coming by the shortest and safest route to southern ports, unaccustomed to handling such large amounts. Therefore the warehouses are crowded in that area. They are also occupied with lend-lease material which, in many cases, got to the warehouses before the sugar did. Conditions of sugar warehouses in the congested area are described as "tight," but not "critical."

With the submarine menace and shipping situation what they are, the OPA economic GHQ does not see its way at present to relaxing the sugar ration. It is doing the best it can to cut red tape complained of as standing in the way of getting additional supplies of sugar for canning in some sections. And it is watching the beet-sugar situation of domestic producers, which it believes is being adequately dealt with on the whole. But for the moment, OPA has no intention to increase the amount of sugar available for the dinner table.

Details on sugar surplus: Financial Page.

Plane Man's Fund To Honor Mother

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, from whose plant thousands of planes for war and peace have rolled, has established an endowment fund, honoring his mother, for the purpose of setting up an aeronautical research laboratory.

The Baltimore aircraft manufacturer agreed to give to the institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., New York City, Glenn L. Martin Company stock now valued at more than $450,000.

The endowment fund will be named for Mrs. Minta Martin, who lives with her son in Baltimore.

"It is my hope that others will also wish to assist the Institute in creating a great aeronautical center with laboratories, archives and libraries available for research and study," Mr. Martin said.

"As my mother has for so many years been such a firm believer in the possibility of the airplane, I hope that her expectation of even greater future developments will result from the uses made of this fund which bears her name."

Mr. Martin mentioned as one of the problems requiring intensive study the effects on pilots of high altitude flying.

Train Bandits in India Kill 3 British Officers

NEW DELHI, India, June 22 (AP)—Bandits held up a train near Simla Saturday night and killed three British officers aboard. One was Wing Commander Hogg, Commandant of the Indian Training Center.

Watchdogs Join in Britain's Defense

Fox

Owners Respond to Government's Appeal

The watchdogs are to be used in guarding airplanes and aircraft factories, for dispatch, and other duties. This recruitment is in the hands of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the National Canine Defense League. For each dog passed for war service the owner receives a card marked "On His Majesty's Service."

Dewey Stresses Victory First as Major Aim

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Thomas E. Dewey, whose career as rackets prosecutor here made national headlines and who is now the leading candidate for the 1942 New York State Republican gubernatorial nomination, in an interview with this correspondent here today made plain his stand on the war and the peace.

"Germany must be so completely whipped that not only the present Germans, but their children and their children's children will never again launch an attempt to control the world by force of arms," Mr. Dewey declared. "Germany must be completely demilitarized as the first move looking to an ordered world. Both these specifications go double with respect to Japan."

Mr. Dewey held that if the problem of Europe was complicated, that of the Far East was vastly more so, since "the white man has lost something in the way of prestige there that he can never recover."

"Chiang Kai-shek himself has said that, while he appreciates our help, China never again is going to be exploited by the foreigner," Mr. Dewey recalled. "Certainly the United States is not in this war for the purpose of exploiting the Chinese people or anyone else."

New Diplomacy Needed

Referring to the days of American "dollar diplomacy" when "business go-getters" were sent to represent the United States abroad, he stressed the necessity for a diplomatic service of entirely opposite emphasis, "especially in the Far East."

Mr. Dewey made it plain that he did not intend to—and would not—argue with Republicans who are against his nomination for Governor. There was never a preconvention campaign in which efforts were not made to stop a candidate who was out in the lead for nomination, and his supporters hold, therefore, that there is nothing unusual about the present stop-Dewey drive. The result is entirely up to the State convention meeting in August. Today he has the pledges of more than 900 of the 1,600 delegates that will figure at that meeting. This steadily cumulative Dewey strength hinges obviously upon the ability of local leaders to keep their delegates in line for the State primary hurdle.

Indecision Cost British Victory in Libya

Continued from Page 1

away or excused in terms of impersonal generalities.

While the North African situation does not warrant alarmism, it would be equally groundless to assume that the Axis forces, having captured Tobruk and reached the Egyptian frontier, will remain inactive.

The seesaw simile, if applied too liberally, tends to create a false sense of security as though Agedabia in the West and Sollum in the east were the opposite limits of the swing, after which the seesaw must necessarily go in the other direction.

There are external considerations involved, such as the shortness of the Axis supply lines and the position of the Mediterranean sea power.

Pending the reorganization of Allied forces in the Western Desert into an overwhelming striking force, large-scale, long range bombing of convoys and embarkation ports in Italy and Greece, possibly by United States air squadrons, may prove the most effective way of checking Axis plans.

Victory in Prestige

Tobruk is a victory whose importance in terms of prestige and politics outweighs its military significance, owing to the luster lent it by the long months of heroic and successful resistance by the Allied garrison last year.

That is doubtless the main reason why from the outset of his present offensive Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has unswervingly and systematically aimed at Tobruk. Nazi and Fascist propaganda agencies may be relied on to squeeze the last drop of publicity from Tobruk.

But there are also important strategic factors. The capture of Tobruk removes an awful thorn from the flank of any further Axis advance eastwards. Its small but excellent harbor will facilitate the supply problem and affect the ratio of sea power in the Mediterranean.

What Price Did Nazis Pay?

Further evaluations must await information as to the price the Axis has had to pay for the prize and to what extent the British garrison managed to escape capture and destroy supply dumps.

It should be recalled in this connection that from the moment it was evident that Tobruk would be cut off considerable doubt was expressed both in London and Cairo as to whether a successful resistance was possible or advisable.

A Limited Setback

Despite these spectacular reverses, it is felt here that the Allied North African position is a limited setback rather than a major defeat.

It is pointed out that the strength of the British Eighth Army, except for its armored forces, is still largely intact. It is also felt the enemy signally failed in his design to cut off the main Allied infantry force in the Gazala sector, due to a skillful and swift withdrawal.

These forces, together with other units, are now back at the Egyptian frontier, from where they started out last November, but now they hold positions far more favorable, as the frontier strongholds of Halfaya and Sollum were then held by the enemy. On the other hand, German and Italian losses have been almost as heavy as those of the Allies.

An Axis advance into Egypt, it is contended, would still require tremendous preparations and the initiation of an entirely new offensive. In the desert distances are measured less in units of miles than of tanks, gasoline, and supplies. Gauged by these standards, Marshal Rommel is still far from a decision. The reconquest of empty square miles of Libyan desert with the Eighth Army still unbeaten is a hollow triumph, while the familiar sight of Fort Capuzzo, Bardia, Sollum, and Halfaya can scarcely evoke pleasant memories among Axis troops.

Reason for Withdrawal

In explaining the hasty withdrawal of the main British forces toward the Egyptian frontier, it is pointed out that once the swift motorized movement starts in the desert, infantry, unless protected by strong fortifications, becomes a liability.

The side which has lost the battle of armored forces must move fast in order to avoid being cut off and thus sustain heavy losses in prisoners and equipment.

In this connection it is recalled how Marshal Rommel, after his defeat last winter in the second battle of Sidi Rezegh, withdrew at lightning speed towards Agadabya in order to re-form and re-equip his forces well beyond the reach of his opponents.

At that time Marshal Rommel was on the lower end of what is here described as the "desert seesaw." Today the British Eighth Army is on the lower end, but nobody doubts there will be another upswing.

The superior technical competence of the German staff work is acknowledged and it is said that compared with the discipline of the highly-trained German soldiers the forces of the United Nations are in some respects still amateurs.

Technical Deficiencies

Apart from this the reverses are mainly attributed to technical deficiencies. Among such reasons given are: The Axis had armament superiority, the Allies lacked adequate tank guns, and the 75-millimeter gun on the American-built "General Grant" tank lacked a lateral traverse. Such explanations avoid personal recriminations.

After spending considerable time in the field and after observing the splendid spirit, organization, and fighting equipment of the Eighth Army, the high order and efficiency of its logistics, its tank repair and recovery services, the unexcelled RAF and co-operation throughout the campaign, such explanations do not seem entirely adequate. In this respect I have compared notes with other far more competent observers than myself whom I cannot name.

The gist of these observations is that the "General Grant" tank, whatever its defects, was by far the best tank in the field. Of these the Allies had a considerable number at the outset of the battle and they received numerous replacements during the campaign.

The RAF played a far more effective role than the enemy air force.

Only in one respect did the Germans possess material advantage: The Eighth Army had no weapon to equal the 88 millimeter dual purpose, antitank-antiaircraft gun which Marshal Rommel used to such effective purpose.

Germans Held Advantage

On the other hand, on the chessboard of war strategy the Germans having made the initial move retained almost constant advantage. The night before the Germans launched their attack I was at British Army battle headquarters and recall how everyone expected an attack any moment. Yet when it came the next morning Wednesday, May 27, at 5:30 o'clock in its timing, place, and method it had all the elements of a surprise so that certain units were overwhelmed from the rear before they could take up their battle positions. The headquarters of a brigade of one division was overrun, though the captured commander later escaped.

The initial tactical surprise partially accounts for the heavy armament losses that the Allies sustained in the opening round. But after this initial setback the allied armored force was yet strong enough to rally and push the German advance columns back with heavy losses, foiling Marshal Rommel's first plan of a lightning thrust into Tobruk.

Panzer attempts to break through in the north to the Gazala coast road proved equally fruitless and costly. Cooped up in the area west of Knightsbridge, his tenuous supply lines through the minefield gaps, constantly harried by the RAF and Allied patrols, Marshal Rommel was getting desperately low on supplies.

Then it was that Field Marshal Rommel launched the second phase of his campaign, tricking the British tanks into the deadly ambush of his 88 mm. guns, and swiftly taking advantage of the sudden reversal of armored strength which was at that moment in his favor.

Detroit Man Indicted For Aiding German

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant proprietor, stood mute June 20 at his arraignment before United States District Judge Arthur J. Tuttle on a treason indictment, the first to be returned since the United States entered the war. Judge Tuttle ordered a plea of innocent entered for Mr. Stephan and set Monday, June 29, for his trial.

A naturalized citizen of German birth, Mr. Stephan is accused of aiding Lieut. Peter Krug, German air force pilot, after the flier escaped last April from a Canadian prison camp at Bowmanville, Ontario. Lieutenant Krug was recaptured in San Antonio, Texas.

Interned Americans Receiving Packages

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—United States citizens and the nationals of Central and South American countries who are interned in camps at Compiegne, France, and Beverloo, Belgium, are receiving Red Cross packages, Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said here. There are about 630 nationals of Western Hemisphere republics interned in camps in occupied Europe.

Association of Free Peoples Proposed for Postwar Era

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 22—A World Association of Free Peoples, built around the rough framework of the United Nations, but based on the experience of the states within the federal union system underlying our own United States Government, was proposed here today by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota at the opening session of the annual Governors Conference.

The suggestion dropped almost as a bombshell into the laps of the 40 state executives present, one of the largest number ever to gather together anywhere, who had set themselves to the discussion of national and local problems.

It is significant, though, that in thus carrying the conference far out of the range of the limited subject matter which is normal for these meetings, Governor Stassen did not leave behind him the basic question of the experiences, relationships, and responsibilities of the individual states.

"I hope," he said, "after we win this war we can bring to the relations between the peoples of the world some of the openness and orderliness of the relations between our states, in place of the devious diplomacy and international intrigue that characterized prewar days.

States Provide Example

"With the background of the successful relationship between the States in America we might well develop a World Association of Free Peoples."

Participations in this Association, he declared, might involve certain requirements, just as territories in this country were required to meet certain standards before they were admitted as states in the Union.

Of course this World Association could not, he explained, apply the union principle to the degree that it is applied in our Federal Government. But it might begin, he noted, with the requirement that "each nation participating agree to extend to its own people the right and freedom of worship, the right to establish a fair system of international justice, with protection of the rights of the accused, and to grant to all those who are literate the privilege of participating at reasonable intervals in the selection of their governmental leadership."

The plan echoes some of President Wilson's famous 14 points, and it draws obviously on the Atlantic Charter. It resembles also, in some respects, the Federal Union Plan proposed by Clarence Streit, but Governor Stassen made it clear that he would see formed a much looser connection than is provided in the Streit Plan—in other words, an association, rather than a union.

Proposed Functions

As to specific functions, he suggested that this Association might administer: The great international airports of the future; the gateways to the seven seas; a program to increase the literacy of the peoples of the world; a code of justice for relations between nations and a machinery to enforce it; temporary governments over the defeated Axis nations; a program of increased trade regulated to prevent sharp fluctuations in volume which cause economic depressions; and a "World Legion," to maintain stability in the administration of each of these responsibilities to prevent the arming of nonparticipating nations, and to prevent armament races or a return to the dangerous balance-of-power principle.

Governor Stassen's opening address followed reading of a message from President Roosevelt, which, underlined a matter which lies smoldering under the surface here and which, unless this World Association proposal takes precedence may develop into a major issue—states' rights.

High Officials Present

Open and off-the-record sessions may bring this issue squarely into the open, especially in connection with the appearance of such Washington officials as Jesse Jones, Robert P. Patterson, Ralph A. Bard, Donald M. Nelson, Leon Henderson, Paul V. McNutt, James M. Landis, and Joseph B. Eastman.

The text of the President's message follows:

My Dear Governors:

The Governors' conference meets this year at a most critical period in the history of our United States. Last year your conference dealt almost exclusively with the problems of defense, a defense program which we all hoped would keep this country of ours out of the maelstrom of world-wide war, but at the same time prepare us for anything that might happen in a world torn loose from its moorings.

Despite our efforts, however, we are in—all in—a war which in its very nature is a supreme struggle for survival. Within the days and months to come the peoples of this world will determine by their work, by their sacrifices, and through the instrumentalities of their armed forces whether generations to come shall live and work as free men or slave states.

States in Forefront

The states have been in the forefront of our war effort; they have perfected the organization of their defense councils to handle all civilian-defense activities; they have established and operated a selective-service system which has met with universal approval; they have set up machinery covering every community throughout the country for rationing and price control; and, in co-operation with the war agencies of the Federal Government, recently they have eliminated many impediments which were hampering the war effort.

I wish to take this opportunity not only to express my appreciation, and that of the nation, to the governors and the several states for the aid and assistance which they have contributed during these trying times, but to express my unwavering confidence that the nation, the states, the counties, and the municipalities all composed of the same people—Americans—will press on to victory.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: United Church Hall, Yale Road West, 8:15 p. m., June 30.

United States

Arizona

Prescott: Senior High School Auditorium, West Aubrey Street, 8:15 p. m., June 29.

California

Los Angeles (Twenty-ninth Church, Colored): Independent Church of Christ 1025 East Eighteenth Street, 3 p. m., June 28.

Colorado

Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium and Recreation Room, 8 p. m., June 30.

Indiana

Columbia City: City Hall, 3 p. m., June 28.

Maine

Calais: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., June 28.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 4640 Pennsylvania Avenue, 12 m. and 8 p. m., June 29.

New York

Northport: Northport High School, Laurel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 28.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church): Public Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., June 30. (Note change of date.)

Vermont

Bennington: High School Auditorium, 640 Main Street 8:15 p. m., June 30.

Washington

Anacortes: Church Edifice, Eighth Street and K Avenue, 8 p. m., June 28.
Blaine: Blaine City Hall, 3 p. m., June 28.
Montesano: County Courthouse, 8 p. m., June 29.

Wisconsin

Portage: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., June 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc., July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 5; Aug. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, July 5, Aug. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 19; Aug. 16.

S. America Chamber Plan of U. S. Juniors

DALLAS, Texas, June 22 (AP)—The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has voted to demand that a drive be started to whittle down Federal expenditures and recommended a plan to organize a South American junior chamber.

Another resolution urged that soldiers be permitted to exercise the same privileges civilians have, including the ballot.

The convention heard its new president, Bill Shepherd, of Pine Bluff, Ark., promise to strive for full U. S. J. C. C. co-operation in the war effort and explain the South American plan.

Organization of Chambers in Latin America will follow, he said, through study of the procedure to take, especially in view of the Government plan to stimulate cultural, commercial and political intercourse between the continents.

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'Smashed' Russia Fights Second Year; Churchill Sends a Hopeful Message

Wide World-Associated Press

Germany and Russia enter the second year of their war today with their giant armies struggling to smash each other in a campaign increasing in intensity from week to week.

Heavy fighting has been going on more than six weeks in the Crimea and the Kharkov sectors but there has been little change in the battle lines since last fall, when the German drive was stalled by snow and ice.

The Russian Army — which Adolf Hitler three times declared smashed, never to rise again—apparently is able to withstand the battering mass assaults of the German Army better now than a year ago when it was rolled back before the Nazi panzers.

For the war which Hitler launched on June 22, 1941, carried his troops 225 miles on the road to Moscow in the first week of fighting. From then until the end of November, the Berlin Radio blared forth its "invincibility" fanfare almost daily. But today the Soviet forces stand as one of the strongest bulwarks against the Nazi military machine.

Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Rostov and hundreds of smaller cities fell in quick succession until the German forces were at the gates of Leningrad and Moscow.

"Already Broken" in October

On Oct. 3, Hitler made his historic declaration that "the enemy already is broken and never will rise again." Six days later he announced: "Today begins the last great decisive battle of this year."

This battle carried Nazi troops so close to the Russian Capital German officers asserted they could see the Kremlin's towers through their field glasses. The situation was so grave most of the Russian Government was moved out of Moscow. The world waited hourly for news.

On Nov. 8, Hitler declared: "Never was a great empire smashed and destroyed in shorter time than was Soviet Russia this time."

He said the German Army had destroyed nearly 16,000 Russian planes, 27,000 tanks and put about 6,000,000 men out of action.

At the same time Joseph Stalin blamed Russia's difficulties on lack of a second front, but said the Germans had not accomplished their gains without heavy cost. He said the Nazis had lost 4,500,000 men in killed, wounded and missing; the Red Army, 1,750,000.

While both Hitler's and Stalin's casualty figures were considered by neutral observers as being exaggerated, there was no doubt that millions of soldiers had been put out of action during the first months of the drive on Moscow.

German Occupation

By the time the Russians launched their big counteroffensive with the recapture of Rostov, gateway to the rich Caucasus oil fields, on Nov. 29, the Germans had occupied 644,000 square miles of Russian territory.

This included the large industrial areas of the Donets basin and the rich agricultural lands of the Ukraine, two of the most valuable areas of the Soviet Union from the economic standpoint.

But Hitler's march had reached its end, halted by unexpected Russian strength and the Russian winter.

On Dec. 14, the Germans admitted they were on the defensive all along the 2,000-mile front. The Red Army had begun the drive which won back thousands of square miles of territory, re-established communications between Moscow and encircled Leningrad, and cheated the weary German Army of its hoped-for rest throughout the winter.

During these months the Russians recaptured the Kerch peninsula in the Crimea, Kaluga, Kalinin, Malo-Yaroslavets, Borovsk, Mosalsk, Mozhaisk and many other places which the Germans had won at great cost. They drove to within 50 miles of Smolensk, where Hitler had made his winter headquarters.

Nazis Complain

In Berlin the Nazi leaders complained about the hardships their soldiers were undergoing at the front. Hitler purged his Army High Command, removing Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch and other high officers and taking over active command himself.

Both Germany and Russia, meanwhile, were mobilizing and training all their remaining manpower into fresh armies to be thrown into the struggle when spring came. The German propaganda machine sought to overshadow Russian victories by pouring out constant boasts about a spring campaign which would surpass anything yet seen in the war.

But Hitler encountered difficulties in trying to get the minor Axis partners — Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia—to contribute troops for his army, and there were few reserves in Germany which could be called up. He also had to overcome great transportation difficulties in getting men and supplies to the front.

The most reliable information indicates he finally mustered an army of 5,000,000, but the Russians, despite their heavy losses, are said to have 10,000,000 men under arms, even if all are not yet ready for action.

Both sides seemed to have enormous numbers of tanks, planes and guns as the spring campaign started. The Moscow newspaper Pravda declared recently that Russia had more tanks than ever before. Besides Russia's own production, it had received thousands of tanks and planes from the United States and Great Britain during the winter.

German Equipment

The Germans also seemed to have plenty of planes and tanks on the Eastern Front, although there was an indication of a possible shortage of planes in the fact that the Nazis were unable to give much opposition to the British raids on Germany and the occupied countries in the west.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans had lost 12,700 plains and 38,000 fliers during the first nine months of Russian campaign. The Germans, on the other hand, said the Russians had lost 20,000 planes.

The renewed fighting on the Eastern Front has not yet reached its full intensity, so it is still too early to see whether the Germans will be able to repeat their 1941 successes, but Stalin has one thing in his favor which was missing last year.

On June 11, it was announced that the United States and Great Britain had agreed with Russia on the urgent need for establishing a second front in 1942.

Stalin's Son Awarded Order of Red Banner

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 22

Joseph V. Stalin's son, Vassily, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for his services as a colonel in the Russian Air Force.

The decoration awarded young Stalin was in a long list announced on the eve of the first anniversary of Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union.

Another of Mr. Stalin's sons, Jacob, a lieutenant, was mentioned in dispatches last Aug. 16 for fighting with an artillery battery on the front line until his last round of ammunition was fired.

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—A message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Joseph Stalin on the first anniversary of the German invasion of Russia said today "the fighting alliance of our two countries and of our other allies, to whom there has now been joined the vast resources of the United States, will surely bring our enemies to their knees.

"You can count on us to assist you by every means in our power," the Prime Minister added.

The message contained "a renewed expression of our admiration for the magnificent defense of your armed forces, guerrilla bands and civilian workers" and expressed the conviction that "those achievements will be equalled and surpassed in the coming months."

Mr. Churchill recalled that Great Britain soon would enter its fourth year of the war.

He told the Soviet Premier that the recent British-Russian 20-year pact reflected the progressive strengthening of relations between the two countries during the past year and said:

"That treaty is a pledge that we shall confound our enemies and when the war is over build a sure peace for all freedom-loving peoples."

Promise From U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Declaring Adolf Hitler's plans for world conquest have been "frustrated" by Russia's heroic resistance, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has promised the Soviet Union "an ever widening stream" of war supplies.

Mr. Hull, in a message to Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff, congratulated Russia yesterday on the first anniversary of its fight against the Nazi invaders and declared the Axis powers would discover "before the end of another year" that they had underestimated the United Nations.

The Secretary denounced Germany's "brutal aggression" and said:

"We are confident that before the end of another year the instigators of this war will have been given to understand how seriously they have underestimated the determination and ability for effective action of the peace-loving nations, and will have learned that in an aroused world aggressors can no longer escape the consequences of acts resulting in human suffering and destruction."

Axis plans for world conquest, he said, had been "overconfidently laid," adding that Russia's stand had won the Soviets "the admiration of liberty-loving peoples of the world."

Pro-Nazi Quarters At Cannes Bombed

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 22 (AP)—The Riviera headquarters at Cannes of Jacques Doriot's pro-Nazi popular party was bombed Thursday night, it was disclosed here.

Two unidentified persons threw a bomb through the plate glass windowfront and the explosion damaged both the interior and exterior of the building.

Two persons have been held for questioning and the investigation is continuing.

Old English Cathedrals Damaged by Nazi Bombs

By Religious News Service

LONDON — Exeter Cathedral, built between 1260 and 1380, was among the churches recently damaged by enemy action.

It received a direct hit on the south wall of the choir aisle. A chapel and three bays of the aisle were destroyed.

Damage to Norwich Cathedral in a recent raid included all the windows and a considerable amount of tracery.

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Picture of Things to Come—for the Axis

Associated Press

Tanks to Defend Freedom Are Kept Rolling

Big 28-ton M-3 tanks, called "General Grants" by the British who have been using them in the Middle East, roll on the assembly line at the Chrysler-operated tank arsenal near Detroit. A new portion of the building for expansion of production is being constructed in the background at right.

Beaverbrook Asks New Front

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 22 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, who was formerly one of Prime Minister Winston Chirchill's closest collaborators in industrial production for war, declared yesterday, "there must be no unnecessary delay in sending forthwith a second expeditionary force to fight on a second front."

Addressing a crowd observing the anniversary of the German attack on Russia, one day in advance, Lord Beaverbrook said also, "we have been promised a second front. We have been promised it by the Government. Now the need is for urgency."

He said that Russia's campaign last winter was "the greatest study in the annals of man's fighting in the century" and that the Germans narrowly escaped complete defeat in the winter months.

Lord Beaverbrook expressed belief that the British Army already is adequately equipped for a second front in Europe, adding, "now is the time for us to show we are warriors of the world, not by money and munitions, of plans or projects but by hard, sharp blows and killing and killing."

He said that Russian pilots had shot down 12,000 German planes in the past year.

He advocated that the British cultivate "a stern and righteous hatred" for the Germans and the Japanese and "contempt for the misguided Italians."

'Chutists Killed Heydrich?

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. June 22 (AP) — Heinrich Himmler, head of German police forces, claimed last night that Reinhard Heydrich, second in command of the Gestapo was slain by two former corporals of the Czech Army who parachuted from a British bombing plane near Pilsen, in former Czechslovakia.

In a long summary of his investigation of the assassination, Himmler identified the attackers as Jan Kublis and Josef Gabeitz, who, he said, were flown to Czechoslovakia from England for the express purpose of killing Heydrich.

The two were reported killed later when they allegedly barricaded themselves "in a Prague church" and "resisted arrest" at the hands of Gestapo agents.

Russian Version

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—As services for Maj. Gen. Adolf Hühnlein, German motor transport chief, were held yesterday in Munich with Adolf Hitler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels attending. Russian sources suggested the general had been a victim of the Gestapo.

An official Russian dispatch by Tass, datelined Geneva, gave this version: "Reports from the German frontier say General Hühnlein died under mysterious circumstances. A few days before, Hühnlein made an inspection trip to motorized corps units.

"On his return to Berlin he conferred with Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, and afterwards told his closest collaborators that he shortly would have to leave Berlin but did not give any detailed explanation." German sources had claimed an illness of long duration.

Son of Ex-Mayor Sentenced in Detroit

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—Circuit Judge Earl C. Pugsley imposed prison sentences June 19 upon Richard W. Reading, Jr., son of Detroit's former Mayor, and 14 former police officials, convicted in Detroit's handbook conspiracy trial.

Nine handbook operators also received prison sentences, and seven others were placed on probation by the court. Five drew 1 to 5 years and four 6 months to 5 years.

Severest terms, 2½ to 5 years in the Southern Michigan Prison, were meted out to former Deputy Police Superintendent William J. Heidt and Fred R. Clark, a former Chief Inspector of Police.

Riker's Island Inmates 'Strong' for War Bonds

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—There were speeches, a brass band and all the usual ceremony connected with any fund-raising drive.

The scene was the city penitentiary on Riker's Island, the goal the obtaining of pledges from the inmates to buy war bonds and stamps in New York's "Minuteman" campaign.

Eighty per cent of the 1,500 prisoners signed up to buy bonds with future earnings or money impounded while they serve their terms.

Ford Laboratories Obtain Dr. Carver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Much interest was occasioned at Tuskegee Institute here in the announcement that Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro natural scientist, would soon go to work for the Ford Motor Company. A personal friend of Henry Ford, Dr. Carver will work in the Ford experimental laboratory and live in a house near-by.

As director of the Department of Agricultural Research at Tuskegee, Dr. Carver has scores of chemical research achievements to his credit. Much of his effort has been in the development of countless by-products of sweet potatoes and peanuts, two products of the southern farm. An Alabama farm journal has just chosen Dr. Carver as "the man of the year" for his work in behalf of southern agriculture.

It's Far From Salzburg But Music's the Same

BERKELEY, Calif., June 22 (AP)—The nineteenth annual Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music—an event that once attracted music lovers all over the world to prewar Salzburg—will be held on the campus of the University of California Aug. 1 to 9.

It will be the second time the Festival has gone outside Austria. Last year New York was the site.

Twelve to fifteen countries are expected to be represented.

Ship Plant Walkout Ends; School for Negro Workers

By the Associated Press

Employees of the Marietta Manufacturing Company voted unanimously Sunday to return to work, ending a six-day strike at the Point Pleasant, West Virginia, war production plant.

The vote came at a meeting of approximately 1,000 workers, including members of the International Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

H. M. Mahaffey, union representative, said the action was taken at the request of the War Labor Board. He added that, pending the board's decision in the matter, workers would continue on the job under conditions existing before the strike started.

All but about 300 of the plant's 1,800 employees walked out of the shipbuilding plant June 16 after a breakdown in negotiations. Mr. Mahaffey had said that the workers wanted wage and hour adjustments and a union contract. The Marietta plant builds auxiliary ships for the Army and Navy.

Other Labor and strike developments:

Washington: Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced that a Negro manpower service had been established within the War Manpower Commission, in an effort to assure full use of Negroes in war industry jobs. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro affairs to the Interior Department, has been appointed director of the service.

St. Louis: The United States Cartridge Company announced it planned a training school for Negroes with the ultimate aim to have one manufacturing unit at the small arms ammunition plant here entirely Negro-manned.

A few hours after the announcement by the Western Cartridge Company subsidiary, which operates the war plant for the Government, 200 Negro men and women in single file circled the plant bearing banners protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes. The man leading the march, which lasted about 45 minutes, carried an American flag. There was no disturbance.

The St. Louis ordnance plant has been described, officially, as the largest small arms manufacturing plant in the world.

Detroit—Richard T. Frankensteen, Regional Director for the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that four employees of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant here had been discharged for "fomenting an unauthorized stoppage" of war production June 18.

Mr. Frankensteen said the Navy descharged the men, and that the action had the complete support of both international and local officers of the union.

Thursday's walkout was described as a protest against the employment of Negroes on production line machines formerly operated by white men.

Birmingham, Ala.—David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and a member of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practice, declared June 20 "the national defense training program looks like a fine game of buck-passing."

Interrupting a Birmingham defense training official who was testifying at final sessions of the committee's first southern hearing, Mr. Sarnoff said: "I haven't been able to get my teeth in a single fact on national defense training during these hearings."

The training program is administered largely by the Office of Education, headed by United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker.

The exchange came while V. J. Douglass, Birmingham director of defense training, was testifying that a local advisory committee suggested training projects which were later authorized by officials in Washington.

Mr. Douglass told the committee that 577 white persons were being trained for war work in Birmingham at present, compared with 116 Negroes. Cumulative totals showed 4,257 whites and 213 Negroes.

Will Rogers, Jr., Enlists; Also Running for Congress

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 22 (AP)—Will Rogers, Jr., son of the humorist, enlisted in the Army as a private June 18. A reserve second lieutenant in the artillery, he said he was tired of waiting to be called up.

Young Rogers is publisher of the Beverly Hills Citizen, and earlier this week filed for Congress from Republican Reprsentative Leland Ford's district. Mr. Rogers, a Democrat, said if elected he would "let President Roosevelt decide where I can do most good, in the Army or in Congress."

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Britain-U. S. Warned Of Selfish Use of Power

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 22—Predicting that Britain and the United States would possess almost unlimited economic power when war is over, the Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday warned against the temptation to use this power selfishly.

"Freedom of competition always favors the economically powerful, and we shall be tempted to invoke the great name in the interest of our own commercial predominance," the Archbishop stated in his first secular address, delivered at Oxford and radiocast to the United States.

Prepare Beforehand

He went on:

"Let us prepare beforehand for such temptations and be ready to meet them. The cause to which our nations are dedicated is one on which we can wholeheartedly invoke God's blessing in the name of Christ. For freedom is our Lord's first principle. . . . We are pledged to freedom as a principle and our first task . . . is to uphold our people in the serving of their cause and to keep them true to it.

"Let me speak of two ways in which we may do this. The first is that which I have already illustrated. We must try to see what are the special temptations which the postwar era will inevitably bring with it so as to prepare men's minds against them. . . . The very fact that our cause is right tends to put us off our guard and to lull our consciences to sleep. . . .

"Very Humble"

"The chief influence which we can bring to bear for the healing of the world's wounds will spring from the reality of our Christian fellowship and here we must be very zealous and very humble. . . .

"The picture of the coming order begins to take clearer shape. Its details cannot be known until the war is over and the materials available for reconstruction can be estimated. That the recent agreements made between Russia on the one side, and the United States and Great Britain on the other, evidently marked an important stage in the process of bringing the foundation of the peace which by our victory we must this time make secure.

"The four great nations, Russia, China, United States and Britain, will have enormous power and corresponding responsibility. . . .

Freedom for Others

"In this war is the idolatrous nationalism exemplified by each of the Axis powers. . . . We fight to prevent an extension of that domination, therefore, by the very policy of our warfare, as well as by our own traditions we fight for freedom, but freedom cannot be defended in one region and neglected in another. If we were to use our victory to impose our own domination we should be descending to the level of our enemy and deprive our call of its chief moral justification. We fight to preserve our own freedom but also to win, or to win back, the freedom for others. . . .

"The temptation in wartime to torget the claims of liberty are very great. There is a duty to exercise all necessary vigilance. We may rightly renounce for a time some of our own liberties that they may be preserved for the days to come, but we must be very careful how we regard the liberty of those of alien rights, perhaps of any enemy who are become our fellow citizens. It is so easy for the poison of the evil thoughts of nationalism to get hold of us behind the pretext of reasonable vigilance."

Albanians Harass Italian Occupiers In Chetnik Tactics

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 22—Albanian patriots have found their own leader, comparable to Gen. Draja Mihailovitch of Yugoslavia, and are giving the Italian occupation forces almost as much trouble as the now famous Serbian guerrilla leader and his Chetnik tribesmen.

Albania's new patriot is Muharrem Bajraktari, former Colonel of Albanian police, and now head of the Albanian patriot forces.

He became a national hero by the manner in which he harasses and resists the Fascists. According to recent reports reaching here from within Albania, this resistance is causing growing difficulties for the Italian forces quartered there.

Until lately Bajraktari and his followers have been fighting with General Mihailovitch. Recently he returned into Northern Albania and attacked Italians at Lura and Dibra, using the same type of tactics which he learned firsthand from Serbian guerrilla warfare. Despite violent measures taken by the Italians, they have been able neither to capture Bajraktari, nor to delimit his operations.

Britain Acquires Big Training Area

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—The British War Office has disclosed that the Army is taking over a 36 square-mile block of East Anglia—that portion of England nearest Holland—with every civilian, villager and farmer required to quit the district by July 20.

The only explanation given June 20 was that the whole area, including villages, is needed for training. One military source said the Army needs such a large area for "realistic training in present-day warfare."

British Miners Accept Wage Offer

LONDON, Monday, June 22 (AP)—The Daily Express reported today that 16,700 striking coal miners in Lancashire, Cumberland and Yorkshire had accepted a Government minimum wage offer and would return to work immediately.

On June 19 the Government accepted an arbitration tribunal's recommendation of a minimum weekly wage equivalent to $16.60 for all adult miners, $15.60 for surface workers and bonuses for increased output.

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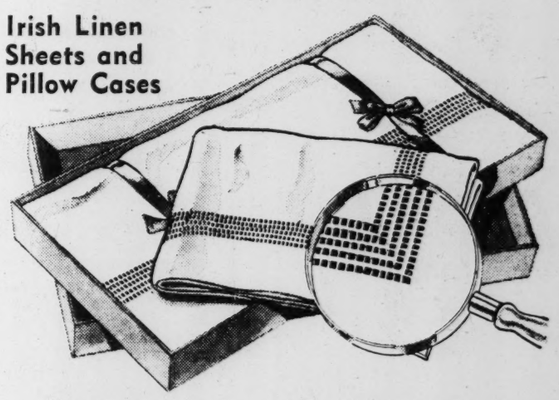

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Basic Long-Range Decisions Occupy Roosevelt, Churchill

Continued from Page 1

reached, you may expect a joint statement from them.

"The conferences are continuing day and night between the two and between the British and American states, working under their guidance but at times holding separate conferences from those being held by the President and Prime Minister."

Mr. Early said that Mr. Roosevelt had no appointments for the day "for the record." He explained that by that he meant that the President and the Prime Minister will continue to see—as they have been seeing—all kinds of experts, military, naval, and air.

Meetings All Related

"Any one of these meetings is simply part of the whole," Mr. Early emphasized, "and there is no need to put on the record or to feature any of them."

The most pertinent opinion in Washington is that while the immediate phases of the war are genuinely unfavorable to the United Nations, they will not necessarily stand in the way of the longer-range second-front strategy to promote which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt decided to come together.

These developments, it is pointed out, may speed a United Nations offensive against Nazi-held Europe on the ground that the time has come when the United Nations must effect a concentration of power, and that such concentration would be both defensive and offensive in nature. It would be calculated to draw Axis forces away from both the Russian and Libyan theaters and it would carry the war closer to Germany's obviously none too happy home front.

There was no hint today of an early termination of the conferences, although the White House had indicated last week that a joint statement might be forthcoming either yesterday or today. The fact no statement was issued suggests that the meetings are likely to continue for at least several days longer.

Mr. Early did not himself wish to discuss other phases of the meetings but again emphasized that speculation is both proper and wide open. However, the stronger the invitation to speculation, the less there seems to be. At any rate, it now seems well to await for actual developments. Mr. Early is not even saying where the discussions are taking place.

'On to Victory' Parade Opens Minneapolis Aquatennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An "On to Victory" daylight parade depicting American history ideals and institutions and major events in the history of Minneapolis and Minnesota will open the third annual Minneapolis Aquatennial July 18-26. With the opening parade, an impressive program of events, minus many of the "frills" of the past two years, will get under way, paying strong attention to active participation in sports—a way to keep fit for wartime responsibilities—as a major theme.

The general Aquatennial program, says Tom Hastings, general chairman, will emphasize physical fitness and youth, in contrast with the programs of the past two years, when entertainment and relaxation were stressed, with the idea of making the Minneapolis Aquatennial a sort of a "Northern Mardi Gras."

At first there was doubt among members of the Aquatennial committee whether the festival should be held this year, in view of wartime exigencies, but it finally was decided that by stressing a sports theme and using parade materials not needed in the national war program a valuable contribution could be made toward maintaining civilian morale.

Plans for the patriotic parade, which is expected to include more than 70 floats and something like 20,000 marchers, bands and drum corps, are being handled by Donald R. McReavey. Instead of a number of smaller sectional parades throughout the city as in past years, all units will be combined in one huge procession. Northwest bands and marching units will be invited to participate.

"This year's Aquatennial parade is in no sense a glamour spectacle," said Mr. McReavey. "Floats must be kept simple—we don't want to use any materials the Government may use." In addition to representative Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard groups, civilian defense units such as the Red Cross, air raid wardens, victory aids, city police and fire departments are expected to take part. There also will be sections for American Legion and other veterans groups. An American youth division will include Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and similar young people's organizations.

Parade groups will be allowed to select the period and theme they wish to depict, as long as there are no conflicts between units. A schedule of more than 50 events in American and Minneapolis history has been drawn up, covering everything from the landing of Columbus to Pearl Harbor. To assist in selection of themes, background material and information have been made available by the Minneapolis public library under the direction of Carl Vitz, librarian, and Ruth Lohn, reference assistant. University of Minnesota historians also have offered to assist in arranging the parade.

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U-Boat Peril

Continued from Page 1

laying of mines along the East Coast, presumably by enemy submarines. The Navy said that mines had sunk one ship and damaged another off the Virginia Coast.

Simultaneously with the announcement of this new development, the Maritime Commission revealed that all American merchant ships will be fully armed "within a few months." The Commission said that rapid progress was being made in the arming and that the most modern anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons were being put on these ships.

The intensity with which the Atlantic battle is being fought can be gauged from the fact that literally hundreds of new American anti-submarine craft are being put into service. Destroyers, large and small submarine chasers, blimps, and patrol planes are coming off the assembly lines in very large numbers, and the production of all these will increase steadily month by month.

British Lend Boats

According to some reports, the British have already lent us a number of the smaller types of vessels which have helped clear British coastal waters of enemy underwater craft. In addition, a new type of convoy escort vessel has been ordered in large number, and the first of these is expected to go into service in the next two months. These ships are described as both efficient and easy to build.

Many naval experts believe that the way to beat the submarine menace is to have so many defensive craft on the surface and in the air that it will be next to impossible for a submarine to surface or trail a merchantman without being detected. Since the Navy has had very little success in sinking U-boats, the best that can be hoped for is to force them to remain submerged, it is felt.

Possible to Protect

During the coming months it should be possible, according to those who have made a careful study of the problem, to patrol a strip of coastal water so thoroughly that merchantmen, keeping to this lane will be fairly safe from attack. The outstanding success of the British and American Navies in protecting convoys from the United States and Britain is proof that it is possible to prevent submarine attacks when protecting craft are present in sufficient quantity.

Reliable information here supports the belief that in the six and one-half months after Pearl Harbor the United Nations have lost a far larger amount of tonnage than they have built, even with America's huge building program which is expected to produce 8,000,000 new deadweight tons this year.

Mrs. Roosevelt Chosen Working Girl's Friend

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Rooseevlt has been selected as "the working girl's best friend" by the Jewish Working Girls Vacation Society, a nonprofit organization affiliated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Mrs. Maxwell Steinhardt, society president, said that the changed type of girl camper at the society's two summer camps in recent years was "a living monument to Mrs. Roosevelt's great work in promoting the cause of the working girl."

Rommel at Gateway to Egypt, Takes Huge Loot at Tobruk

Continued from Page 1

Libya may have blighted the Allies' hopes for a second front in Europe this year and prolonged the whole war.

The next few weeks, these sources said, will decide whether Germany can be beaten in 1942 or 1943 or will be able to fight on for years using the oil of the Middle East and the tin and rubber of the Far East.

If Field Marshal Erwin Rommel followed up the capture of Tobruk with customary Nazi speed, it was believed in London that the impending Axis thrust toward the Suez Canal and the road to Iraq would be launched within a month.

Even more than the fall of Tobruk itself, alarm was felt because Marshal Rommel's thunderbolt assault on the fortress, once so stanchly held against seven months of siege, showed that the Axis possessed a striking power which appeared to have been woefully underestimated.

On the basis of information available in London, the best-qualified observers said Marshal Rommel apparently had caught the British flat-footed at Tobruk, massing such an overwhelming weight of armor and using it with such drive that it could not be resisted.

Some London observers predicted a shakeup in Britain's top command with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, who is regarded by the Germans as "Britain's one good general," being recalled to Egypt from his present command in India.

The London observers expected that an Egyptian thrust by Marshal Rommel would be accompanied by a drive at Russia's Caucasian approaches to Iran and the landing of air-borne infantry and parachutists in Syria in an effort to pin Britain's armies there and prevent them from reinforcing the Imperials in Egypt.

"The main German campaign of 1942 is to win the Middle Eastern land bridge with its enormous petroleum resources and to cut the Allied supply lines to Russia through the Indian Ocean," one source said.

British Apprehensive:

British apprehension centered on the long-range chances of the British after Marshal Rommel's improved communications with Europe are felt at the battlefield, not over British chances of holding the desert line against the first smash.

Against the Axis' ready opportunity to replenish its fighting might—particularly with Malta's effectiveness as a brake on traffic across the Mediterranean impaired by constant air assault—one observer pointed out that "if a division started today it would be five months before it could take its place in the battle lines for the Allies."

Meanwhile, dispatches from Cairo said the Nazis were driving forward without a pause from their capture of Tobruk and that Nazi mobile columns had clashed with British forces only a few miles from the Egyptian border.

The British Command in Cairo said the clash occurred 12 miles northwest of Fort Capuzzo, which is just across the border in Libya.

It was indicated that a few of the garrison troops—British, South Africans, and Indians—had escaped from the Tobruk disaster. Some small craft moved out of the harbor while it was under shellfire from German tanks and other parties fought their way through enemy formations in the desert.

The Germans declared they have destroyed a British naval formation of small ships leaving the harbor.

Isolated parties also were reported continuing resistance.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard in New York by CBS, quoted Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, as saying that, although "substantial numbers of South African troops were captured at Tobruk, most of the force from South Africa remained intact and ready to help hold Egypt."

The booty gained by the Germans still was not known in Cairo, but it was reported that great explosions occurred in the last hours of Tobruk's resistance, indicating quantities of material were destroyed.

One of the gains of the Germans was a recently built extension of the desert railway to a point south of Tobruk. This formerly reached only to Matruh in Egypt, 120 miles from the border. Retreating troops were reported to have torn up stretches of the railway, however.

The Egyptian Government issued an order to check the downward trend of the Cairo Stock Market.

The Axis Air Forces, following up quickly their success in Libya, bombed the Egyptian coast between Sidi Barrani and Fuka.

Nazis Claim 25,000:

Other dispatches from Cairo said British survivors of the Libyan campaign were working desperately to strengthen their positions along the Egyptian border. Military quarters in Cairo conceded the probable truth of Axis claims that 25,000 of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's men had been captured by the combined German-Italian forces which completed occupation of Tobruk Sunday.

There was no denial either of official reports from Berlin that German troops had pushed on from Tobruk to capture Bir el Gobi, a desert track center 40 miles to the southeast, and the port of Bardia, only eight miles from the Egyptian border.

However, Cairo observers said Marshal Rommel might find it difficult to move supplies through Tobruk as long as Allied air forces can contest control of the skies. It was presumed, that the Axis leader would hasten to concentrate strong fighter plane forces at nearby El Adem and other desert airports to protect his oversea supply line.

The RAF apparently is already striking hard at Marshal Rommel's forward concentration points, landing fields, and land and sea transport.

Torpedo planes hit two large enemy supply ships, firing one, and struck an escort vessel, in a convoy south of Cape Bon, Tunisia, on the Sicily-Libya sea route, the RAF reported.

Among other actions, the RAF "successfully attacked large numbers of enemy transport vehicles on the Sidi Azeiz landing ground," the air communiqué said.

Sevastopol

In predicting an early fall of Sevastopol the German High Command declared that the entire region north of Sewernaja Bay on the northern side of the Crimean city's defenses had been cleared of defenders with the capture of the last coastal fort.

This fort was taken in a hard fight, a communiqué broadcast in Berlin said.

"Destruction of enemy forces still resisting at the utmost tip of the isthmus is in progress," it continued.

"On the rest of the investing front, German and Rumanian troops, supported by the Luftwaffe, have assaulted and captured several forts and strongly defended heights."

Reuters news agency said it had recorded a Vichy radiocast reporting that street fighting had begun in the besieged fortress. The report was based on a Bucharest dispatch.

During Sunday night, German and Rumanian forces pierced the last line of fortifications guarding the city at two points, Reuters quoted the broadcast as saying.

Russian dispatches, meanwhile, admitted that the Nazis had succeeded in driving a wedge into the port's defenses. The location of this German salient was not given in Moscow, but it was acknowledged that the Germans were pressing strongly from both north and south of the Black Sea base.

Russian dispatches said seven Axis divisions, about 100,000 men, already had been wiped out in the wild hand-to-hand fighting, the sustained artillery barrages, and the ceaseless attacks and counter-attacks. These accounts said the superior weight of the enemy had forced the Red Army back to its central defense lines in the southern zone of fortifications.

In some places, Russians appeared to be fighting with their forts surrounded, even continuing battle from lower tiers when the Germans had occupied upper stories of their fortifications.

Kalinin Confident:

But in spite of the critical aspect of the Sevastopol siege, Russia's President, Michael Kalinin, found cause to assure his people that "the end of Hitlerism is inevitable."

In his statement, commemorating the first anniversary of Hitler's attack on Russia, President Kalinin said that help from the United States and Great Britain and Soviet industry and agriculture "provide full reason to be sure the enemy will be defeated."

Soviet dispatches told of renewed fighting in the Ukraine and it was reported that of 138 German tanks sent against one village, the Russians destroyed 104. Five hundred German troops were reported killed.

Moscow dispatches also said that two German torpedo cutters with speeds exceeding 45 miles an hour had been detected by two small Russian rowboats in the Black Sea off Sevastopol. The Russians claimed to have damaged one. The rowboats also were said to have found an enemy submarine on the surface. The vessels could have come from Rumania, Bulgaria, or the occupied Russian port of Odessa.

The Russians claimed that from June 14 to June 20 they destroyed 264 Axis planes against the loss of 103 Russian planes.

One Russian communiqué told how Russian units in three days of fighting in the Leningrad sector killed at least 350 Germans. In other operations, the slaying of some 260 Germans under Russian artillery fire west of Moscow and of more than 150 on the Kalinin front was reported.

West Coast

The sound of shellfire off the Oregon coast Sunday night awakened hundreds of residents of Astoria and surrounding communities, among them Robert Lucas, Associate Editor of the Astoria Budget.

Mr. Lucas said the sound of the gunfire came between 11:30 and 11:45 p. m. (Pacific War Time).

"I hurried upstairs to have a look toward the sea," he continued, "and heard from 12 to 16 shots. The shells seemed to be landing somewhere with a great thud, but I couldn't tell what the objective was.

"I don't know whether they were aimed at the land or at some target at sea."

Mr. Lucas learned that many of his acquaintances in Astoria and nearby towns also were awakened by the detonations. He was advised that residents in Hammond and Warrenton, west of Astoria near the mouth of the Columbia River, also heard the gunfire, and that persons in the vicinity of Seaside, on the ocean south of the Columbia, saw flashes from a gun or guns.

The shellfire was heard over an area of approximately 30 miles extending from Seaside, 25 miles from the Columbia, to Ilwaco, Wash., on the north bank of the river.

A check with unofficial sources indicated that no shells landed in any community. The only important settlement on the beach north of Seaside is Gearhart, which was not disturbed.

Between Gearhart and the Columbia River is a stretch of about 16 miles of broad, sandy waste, and it was in that area that most observers here believed the shells had fallen.

Submarine Attack:

Meanwhile, a checkup has shown that little or no damage was caused by the submarine which wasted ammunition in a half-hour shelling of a Dominion Government radio station on the western coast of Vancouver Island on Saturday night.

"The shells landed on the beach or on the rocks well beyond the building," said Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Commander in Chief of Canadian West Coast Defenses. "A few windows in the radio office were broken by the concussion."

The attack against the remote settlement on Estevan Point began at 10:35 p. m. (Pacific War Time).

Royal Canadian and American naval units were reported to have launched an immediate hunt for the submarine, which presumably was Japanese. The submarine was not seen from shore.

Only 33 persons, most of them employees of the radio station or a near-by lighthouse, live at Estevan Point, a rocky promontory which juts six miles out into the Pacific Ocean. Their reaction to the war's booming arrival into their front yard could not be learned.

Coastal residents of Washington and Oregon, however, were ordered to dim lights which could be seen from the sea. The dimout was effective in the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Clallam Bay, Wash., and in the Columbia River to Cathlamet, Wash. British Columbia, however, took no dimout action.

Residents of Vancouver and Victoria failed to become excited by the submarine's attack. British Columbians became war-conscious long ago.

Aleutians

A Thirteenth Naval District spokesman in Seattle, Wash., told over the week end why news from the Aleutian Islands is so slow in coming and so lacking in details.

The "so-called mystery of the Aleutian Battle is merely a mystery of weather, of fog and snow, coupled with a desire to keep the enemy in the dark," he declared.

"If the public is confused about the situation in western Alaska, then so is the enemy—and that is all to the good. You can't make a statement about a battle until the battle is decided. As Admiral King has told the American people, the battle for the Aleutians is continuing. As already announced, the attack was no surprise and the initial attacks at Dutch Harbor were met.

"It's a weird, wild country up there. There are great patches of fog and rain in which the enemy can hide, as a band of guerrillas may hide in the bush. There are literally thousands of small bays and inlets. The Japs know the country, but so does the Navy.

"Why haven't the Army and Navy already driven the Japs out of the Aleutians? The weather explains that, in part. It's one thing to get at them in clear skies and another to get at them when the weather is foul and thick and snow is in the air and quick-forming ice burdens the wings of planes.

"You can depend on it, they are getting smacked whenever there is a rift in the fog banks. Some of the greatest stories of the war, some of the finest contributions to naval tradition, will come out of this strange struggle of give and take in the Aleutians."

War at Sea

The United Nations today counted 25 merchant ships sunk in the Atlantic last week as the deadline neared on Hitler's order for even more intensified U-boat activity.

The Navy added one to the total Sunday with the announcement that a small Norwegian vessel had been sent to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. This brought the announced toll in the Atlantic and adjacent waters to 290 since Pearl Harbor.

Hitler has ordered his submarine commanders to intensify the blockade to include shipping north of the West Indies and Ireland and east to Europe, effective June 26. In answer to this threat, Senator Lester Hill (D) of Alabama urged that giant cargo-carrying undersea craft be built and three more United States warcraft—two destroyers and a submarine—were launched at East Coast shipyards. The destroyers Jenkins and Lavallette went down the ways at Kearny, N. J., and the submarine Haddo at Groton, Conn.

The disclosed sinkings included 9 United States' ships, 3 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 3 Panamanian, 2 British, 1 Honduran, 1 Dominican, 1 Nicaraguan, 1 Yugoslavian and 1 unidentified Allied.

The heaviest toll was reported from the Caribbean, where 16 of the 25 ships were torpedoed.

Rome Ships Bombed:

Meanwhile, in Berlin Admiral Alberto di Zara, commander of the Seventh Division of the Italian Navy, told a German correspondent that the Italian light cruisers Eugenio di Savoia and Raimondo Montecuccoli received hits in the battle with a British convoy June 15 off Pantelleria Island in the Mediterranean.

In addition, one destroyer was badly damaged, he added, but the destroyer Lanzerotto Malocello "was not damaged at all and neither was one of the other two destroyers. (He did not explain what happened to the other destroyer of his flotilla, which he said included two cruisers and five destroyers.)

An American flier who took part in the bombing of the Italian Fleet declared in an NBC broadcast from Cairo that "we got the exact accuracy of a peacetime practice maneuver." The pilot, Maj. Paul Davis, said that the success of the air assault was due "to the intelligence and fine co-operation of those divisions working in conjunction with the British Allies" and "to our own American and Allied ground crews who put our things in shape."

"And most of all, credit is due American inventive genius and workers for designing and building a great four-motored bomber, our Consolidated B-24C, so often called by our British Allies the Liberator," Major Davis asserted. "We knew these bombers would take us where we had to go and there was never any question about eagerness of our crew to go."

Official United States Navy from Harris and Ewing

Japanese Warship After Midway Battle

A Japanese cruiser of the Mogami class after being bombed by United States naval planes based on an aircraft carrier.

Canadian Commander Favored for 'Front'

By the Associated Press

Montreal, June 22

The Gazette, in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, L. S. B. Shapiro, says today that Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Corps Overseas, "is heeavily favored to assume supreme command of all United Nations forces charged with opening the second front in Europe, probably during 1942."

The dispatch quotes a military source as confirming that "without question the British War Office favors General McNaughton above all others," and that "President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, were so deeply impressed by the Canadian Commander on his visit here last winter that they are most likely to support the choice of the British War Office."

Rommel Was His Own Spy While a 'Tourist' in Africa

Continued from Page 1

gazi. I was in North Africa on the trail of the headlines to come. Marshal Rommel's name meant little then. He was sitting on the terrace, his cold eyes roving the Libyan landscape, when I noticed him.

Military Bearing

He is the kind of man you glance at twice. He is tall, raw-boned, obviously German. Something in his manner makes you bristle, even though he fails to look at you. His presence is frigid. His bearing is distinctly militaristic, the type that needs no uniform to announce that it belongs to a German officer. That was the season when North Africa was finding itself host to a steady procession of Nazi sightseers.

Later, in the hotel, I ran into Col. Umberto Cagni, whom I knew through encounters in Italy. Colonel Cagni was on the staff of Marshal Italo Balbo with whom he was killed in a mysterious air episode over Tobruk.

"Who," I asked, "is the cold-eyed Teuton with the Prussian spine?" He knew right off.

"That's Gen. Erwin Rommel," the Colonel said, edging his voice with a mocking note of deference. Then, with a wink, he added: "Here for his health." Colonel Cagni was one of many Italians who detested Marshal Rommel and his ilk. He once told me he thought the Italians ought to align themselves with the French in Africa. Hitler's race notions particularly irritated him.

Marshal Rommel, it turned out, would offer on occasion a romantic explanation for his presence in Cyrenaica. The phrase he employed was: "I share the natural attraction which every German feels for the blue and warm waters of the Mediterranean."

Fortifications Studied

But Marshal Rommel's concern for his health and professed German romanticism, it was observed, were shelved most of the time for other interests, like protracted visits to the coastal regions and to the Italian fortifications along the Egyptian border. He studied Cyrenaica topography intensively, and talked a lot about the weather.

Marshal Rommel unbent considerably for Marshal Balbo and the Italian command, knowing that there was no affection lost in that quarter for the Germans. But when Marshal Balbo offered an Italian plane to take Marshal Rommel to Naples, the latter decided on a sea voyage for his health. From Naples, Marshal Rommel decided to proceed to Africa again, and went in the guise of a tourist to Alexandria. His Egyptian sightseeing included frequent motor tours to the Suez Canal zone. He spent week ends scouting desert outposts like Mersa Matruh.

Back in Berlin, Marshal Rommel was able to lay his "Plan Sud" before the Führer, and get going on the concrete work necessary to execute it when the day came for the Nazis to make war. He used an ersatz desert to train his Afrika Korps for battle. His men drilled in overheated armories simulating tropical climate and in artificial sandstorms created on the beaches of the Atlantic, where huge fans whipped up dusty tempests. Marshal Rommel was nothing, if not German, in his thoroughness.

He had come a long way since 1920, when he was a policeman in the quaint provincial force of old Württemberg. Hitler claimed him for his own after repeated incidents in which Marshal Rommel sided with Nazi roughnecks in street brawls. He was fired from the force in disgrace and attached himself to Hitler as a terrorist. He broke up political opposition meetings, smashed heads, beat up people, and dynamited halls unfriendly to the Führer. His ruthlessness endeared him to Hitler, who made the future Marshal his bodyguard.

Rapid Advancement

Hitler's rise to power took his bodyguard to strange new heights. Hitler put him into the Reichswehr, and his advance was, of course, rapid. He did not have the "von" to make him acceptable to the Prussian officers' clique, but he had the power that counted, the nod of the Führer.

Soon, Marshal Rommel associated himself with the clique of military men surrounding Gen. Ritter von Epp of the German Colonial Institute of Munich, whose rallying cry was the clamor for Germany's "stolen colonies." With General von Epp, Marshal Rommel worked on his African scheme. They believed that if Africa fell to them, Asia would fall, too.

March, 1941, saw Marshal Rommel in action. He took over command of the Afrika Korps and confidently, he cabled Hitler: "We shall be in Suez by the end of May." He wouldn't have been Hitler's man if he hadn't had his timetable. Moreover, being completely German, Marshal Rommel preferred not to consider the British an obstacle.

His prophecy was not realized. In spite of his precaution, Marshal Rommel was thwarted from achieving his goal by difficulties, hostile terrain, and the heat of the Libyan desert.

Afrika Korps Wilt

The elite of the Afrika Korps were sacrificed during the seven months of the epic siege of Tobruk. Marshal Rommel's soldiers trained in the hothouses of Hamburg and on the Baltic beaches, could not stand up under the penetrating "ghibli," the desert wind of Cyrenaica. The starched Prussian efficiency wilted under the blasting desert sun.

Though Marshal Rommel did not fulfill the hopes which the Führer placed in him to carry the Axis legions to the Suez Canal, he still enjoyed the reputation of Nazidom's most resourceful desert strategist.

Marshal Rommel is not in Suez, but he is again on the warpath—this time with preliminary successes that hold dangerous implications.

'False Security'

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons has urged all nonresidents to leave the Hawaiian Islands as soon as possible.

Although American air and naval forces early this month routed the largest fleet Japan ever sent across the international dateline, it is dangerous to assume the enemy will not return, said General Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army.

"The outcome of the Battle of Midway has given many people a false sense of security," General Emmons said in a statement. "Nothing can be more dangerous than such an attitude. To assume the enemy will not return in force and utilize every weapon at his disposal is the most dangerous kind of wishful thinking.

"It is important to our war effort that all civilians, especially all nonresident women, children, and dependent persons who are not engaged in essential war work, make plans for evacuation to the mainland and depart as soon as possible.

"I urge all nonresidents who are not needed in war work to place their affairs in shape and depart for the mainland as soon as space becomes available. Practically all Army and Navy dependents have been evacuated."

Britain Raided

Nazi raiders, apparently replying to two successive Royal Air Force night assaults on Emden and other targets in Northwest Germany, unloaded high explosives on Southampton Sunday night in an attack which caused some damage and casualties.

Two of the German planes were reported shot down by heavy anti-aircraft fire and two more were destroyed by RAF fighters over their continental bases.

Bad weather over the continent prevented the RAF from following up its Friday and Saturday night attacks on Emden with another assault on German territory.

Observers on the British South Coast reported the sound of gunfire and the throb of motors of light surface craft in the English Channel Sunday night, apparently indicating some sort of clash between British and German naval units.

Similar activity also was reported during the early hours of Sunday and some quarters speculated that British Commandos might have carried out another raid on the French coast.

A heavy force of British planes—perhaps 200 or 300—was said to have participated in the Saturday night assault upon Emden, site of a big German naval base. Simultaneous attacks were made on German airdromes in Holland and Northern France and on Axis shipping off the Dutch coast.

The RAF also made several sweeps over the Occupied French coast Sunday, bombing docks at Dunkirk and other targets.

China Front

Chinese troops, fighting with rocks, hand grenades, and machine guns against 10,000 Japanese troops supported by planes and heavy guns, have repulsed seven attempts of the invaders to storm a mountain pass in a bitter struggle along the Honan-Shansi border north of the Yellow River, the Chinese High Command announced.

This heroic stand was reported as spokesmen claimed the Chinese still were holding a 50-mile gap along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in the area south of the Yangtze and were locked in still indecisive combat at Kwangfeng where the Japanese had tried to turn their Kiangsi offensive southward toward Fukien Province on the Eastern Seaboard.

Australia

There was only a one-line communiqué from Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia today. It said: "Limited enemy and Allied reconnaissance activities in all areas."

However, it was made known at Allied headquarters that a high Dutch Army officer, who is the leader of guerrillas carrying on the fight against the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies, had made a secret visit to Australia and then returned to his command.

An announcement quoted the officer as reporting that guerrilla warfare in various islands of the archipelago had proceeded continuously since March 8.

The Dutch officer said the guerrillas regularly make hit-and-run attacks against Japanese posts to obtain information on their movements.

Clark Gable Is Slated For Air Force Post

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The War Department announced June 19 that Clark Gable, motion picture star, had applied for a commission in the Army Air Forces.

Mr. Gable already has taken his physical examination, and if he is found acceptable, he will be ordered to the Officers Training School at Miami Beach., Fla., for training and then to the Office of the Director of Individual Training in Washington.

A Toy Mouse and a Queen

By Margery Bianco

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

With Pictures by Margaret Platt

Part Three

"Well, Miss Chris, a fine turn you gave me, and me thinking you could be trusted to behave like good children and not go gallivanting off the minute my back was turned! And what's this, pray?"

Nanny pounced upon Emmy, who clutched her precious mouse in both hands, her mouth all ready to yell. "Who gave you that, I'd like to know?"

"An old gentleman, and I didn't ask him, truly I didn't. He just gave it to me."

"He did, Nanny," Chris put in. "I couldn't stop him. He wanted to."

Nanny's glare softened. Emmy's face was all puckered up and already people were turning their heads to look.

"Very kind of him, I'm sure," said Nanny. "And I hope you thanked him properly like a little lady, instead of standing there as if the cat got your tongue. And now come along, and this time you'll please march right in front, where I can keep an eye on you both."

Nanny's tempers never lasted very long. By the time they had passed the last of Mr. Ponting's windows, going homeward, she was quite jolly again. It would be hard indeed for anyone to stay cross on a morning like this, with the sun shining and spring in the air and everyone looking so busy and cheerful.

They had nearly reached the corner where one turned off to go home, when there was a sudden stir and silence in the roadway. People were stopping to crane their necks. Quickly Nanny put out a hand and gave Chris and Emmy a little push toward the curb.

"Look," she said. "It must be the Queen coming."

Outriders With Cockades

Magically the cabs and carriages had all drawn to the side of the street, leaving an open lane down the middle. One could hear the quick beat of horses' hoofs. Down the long street came a plain closed carriage. Two outriders with cockades in their hats trotted in front of it and two behind.

In the carriage sat a little old lady all in black, with a bonnet and veil. She was nodding and bowing from the carriage window as it bowled along.

Nanny was all excited.

"There, see her? There she is," Nanny cried. "That's the Queen. You wave your handkerchiefs to her, quick!"

Nanny had her handkerchief all ready. Chris fumbled in her pocket, then gave it up. A queer tickling excitement was running all through her, down to her toes. She felt as she did when she saw soldiers go marching down the street, only there was no music. In a trice the carriage and its outriders had gone twinkling by, very fast; the traffic closed in behind it and the street looked just as it had before. Just the same, except for that tingly happy feeling of something wonderful having happened.

Emmy cried, "I saw her, I saw her! I waved my hand at her!"

Chris burst into giggles. "You didn't. You waved your m-mouse instead. I saw you!"

Nanny swooped on her. She wasn't going to have Emmy made fun of, with the Queen going by and all.

The Two Queens

"And what about it, I'd like to know? If a cat can look at a king, a mouse can look at a Queen, I should hope."

But Emmy only laughed. She didn't mind having waved her mouse. She would have waved anything, she was so excited.

Walking home along pavements drifted deep with chestnut and hawthorn petals, they talked about the Queen.

"She was all in black," Emmy said. "Why didn't she have her crown on, and her blue ribbon?"

Emmy was thinking of the calendar that hung in the kitchen at home with a colored picture of Queen Victoria on it, all dressed up. The little old lady in the carriage had not looked like that at all. It was all very puzzling.

"She doesn't wear her robes when she goes driving," said Nanny. "She only wears them for state, at Buckingham Palace."

Nanny knew all about the Queen. She always talked about the Royal Family as if she knew every one of them. But it was all very puzzling to Emmy.

"If I was a Queen," she said, "I'd wear my robes all the time, so people could see them."

"No you wouldn't," said Nanny. "You'd do just the same as she does. And I tell you one thing," she added proudly, "robes or no robes, anyone would know she's the Queen, just to look at her."

Chris thought of that moment when the carriage had whirled by, of the old lady bowing so graciously and of the queer tingling that had come over her, so that she wanted to laugh and cry all at once. It was the sort of feeling that made people shout and wave their hats, and soldiers go marching off to war with trumpets, and great ships sail out over all the far-off seas of the world.

For once, Nanny was perfectly right.

(The End)

(Another "Once Upon a Time" story will be published on the page For Children next Monday.)

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy, waiting outside a shop in West Kensington, while Nanny went inside, became so much interested in what was going on around them, that they wandered down the street and stopped to watch a man who was selling toy mice. He wound a mouse up and let it run about the sidewalk and a kind gentleman bought one and gave it to Emmy.

The carriage went twinkling by

Parade

I saw a row of bluebells
Like soldiers on parade,
Their captain, a rose-red foxglove,
Was tall and unafraid.

His helmet glistened in the sun,
Bright with drops of dew,
"We will guard this garden path,"
He cried, "until I turn quite blue!"

HILDA CONKLING

At Home in the Eel Grass

A Walk on the Beach—1

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

"What a lovely green home I have," a Giant Whelk thought to herself. "What I really mean is the beautiful garden around my house. Because my own house is just always where I am. My house is attached to me, or I to it. I really don't know which way it is. All I know is that I have a good house, and it's beautiful, too."

The garden the Giant Whelk talked of was a thick growth of eelgrass in which she lived. It grew there abundantly and covered such a stretch of seabottom that it looked like a meadow flooded by waves.

On her back, the Giant Whelk carried an unusual house, or shell. It was a very precious possession for the one who found it on the beach some early morning, thrown up out of the sea after the Whelk had finished with it. Even after it was taken out of the noisy water the sound of the ocean would still be in the shell. Hold it close to one's ear, and the faint rolling of the waves will be clearly heard in the depths of its rosy inside.

The Whelk Has One "Foot"

Right now, the Giant Whelk pushed herself along on a fleshy so-called "foot." Hardly seeming to move, she went along. A long tube or siphon dangled down sidewise. Through it she drew in or pushed out water, just the way she needed it.

Puff—puff—puff! A dainty seahorse puffed silvery waterpearls up and down. His tail tightly curled around a stem, he looked down and wondered about that clumsy shell, pushing itself along on the sand. A strong tide must have brought the seahorse here. He was not often a guest on these shores.

Clap, clap, clap! The sound was so delicate that only water creatures could hear it. It was made by the swimming scallops opening and closing their shells. They took everything that flowed into their open shells: seaweeds, and whatever else came along. The scallops loved the eelgrass.

But what was that pushing along there between the green stems? A tiny bunch of delicate flowers? Indeed not! Hungry little creatures were these flowerlike bunches, sea anemones, cousins of the corals. Sea anemones are animals with appetites. They had all settled down on the roof of a cunning little shell.

The eelgrass was a safe home

A Safe Home for All

"Why," the Giant Whelk said to herself, "it's an empty baby whelk shell and the sea anemones are sitting right on top of it." And so it was. Squeezed together stood these anemones, on sturdy little stalks, fastened tightly to the roof of this shell. Underneath the shell, busy little feet tripped along on long, pointed legs. Tip, tip—tip, tip.

A very young hermit crab had crawled into that empty shell. Her body was soft and naked, and that is why she had to have a house. With the shell on her back and anemones on top of it, the hermit crab attended to her most important life work—to find places where there was food in plenty.

And when the hermit crab found plenty, her roof dwellers, the anemones, did not go hungry either. When bits of small fish and other food fell from the hermit's dinner, the arms of the anemones caught it for themselves. This was to them a kind of "Green-wagon" life, gypsylike—here today and there tomorrow.

The eelgrass was a safe summer home for all.

(Watch the page For Children on the second Monday in July for the story of another "Walk on the Beach.")

Binney-the-Ball

By Winifred Mary Pitt

Tony began to feel sad when he could not find his precious ball anywhere. It was a middle-sized green rubber ball, and he was very fond of it. Its name was Binney, and he usually called it Binney-the-Ball, because he had another friend called Binney. (This other Binney was really a teddy-bear, only Tony preferred to call him a friend.)

Slowly he went to the beach, and felt almost like crying when he thought that the tide might have washed the ball away. He walked to the water's edge.

"Great White Waves," he called, "have you seen Binney-the-Ball?"

But the waves only murmured, "Spla-ash: sloosh-sloosh! Spla-ash, sloosh-sloosh!" as the water dragged along little scrunching pebbles.

So Tony walked to the end where the chalk cliffs began. He had often rolled the ball along the ruts there, and it might still be stuck in one of the holes over which flew the seagulls.

"Swift Grey Gulls! Have you seen Binney-the-Ball?"

But the seagulls circled round and called, "Weak-weak! Weak-weak!" which didn't help at all.

So he went to the Reddy-brown Dog (who belonged to the coastguard) because he was a very intelligent animal.

Ball or Bone?

"Reddy-brown Dog! Have you seen Binney-the-Ball?"

Reddy-brown Dog barked and then ran across the grass. Tony followed him and watched while his paws went scratch-scratch-scratch. He was evidently digging something up. Could it be . . .? No, it was only a bone.

"It's my ball I want," said Tony, trying not to look disappointed.

Reddy-brown Dog sat back on his tail. "Woof-woof," he barked, but rather sadly.

So Tony went on to find the Little Girl-with-Yellow-Curls. He had seen her sometimes on the sands, and at any rate she would know a ball from a bone.

"Little Girl, have you seen my ball? It's green, and is called Binney?"

Her eyes were friendly but she shook her head.

"At home there are some tennis balls, and I have a rubber ball of my own, but it's red and hasn't got a name." As Tony turned away she added, "Whenever you like you can come and play with my ball until you find yours."

"Thank you," he said politely.

Then he went and sat on the bank under the tamarisk bushes. The green leaves hung down in drooping fringes and the feathery flowers were pinky-mauve. Once, thought Tony, he had had a balloon just that color. This gave him an idea. Of course, he must go to the cottage of the Wise Balloon-Lady. For three summers she had sold balloons on the sands, but this year she didn't any more.

The Balloon Lady

"Wise Balloon-Lady! I've lost my ball called Binney. Can you tell me where to look for it?"

The Balloon-Lady had rosy, round cheeks. "It can't really be lost," she said encouragingly. "What did you do yesterday? Did you swim, or fly, or ride, or drive, or—"

"I went out driving with Auntie," interrupted Tony eagerly, "and we drove along this road—and perhaps I dropped Binney."

The Balloon-Lady nodded her head.

"Exactly! Yesterday, when a nice green ball rolled into my garden, I said to myself, 'This must belong to some little girl or boy!'"

Tony was jumping up and down with joy. "Oh, please, may I have Binney-the-Ball now?"

The Balloon-Lady looked at him thoughtfully. "Did you tell anyone it was lost?"

"Well, I only asked them where to find it."

"Whom did you ask?"

"Only the Waves, and the Seagulls—Oh, and the Reddy-brown Dog, and the Little Girl-with-Yellow-Curls."

"Then you must go and tell them it is not lost," declared the Balloon-Lady, "and after that you shall have your ball."

So off went Tony, but now his steps were light. When he reached the beach there was a flag flying from a sand castle. "That is because Binney is found," thought Tony happily.

Spreading the News

"Great White Waves, Binney-the-Ball is not lost!" he called. But the waves still murmured, "Spla-ash! Sloosh-sloosh! Spla-ash! Sloosh-sloosh!"

So he ran on to the chalk cliffs.

"Swift Grey Gulls, Binney-the-Ball is not lost!" he shouted. But the seagulls flapped their wings and flew away crying, "Weak-weak!" as if it didn't matter.

By the time Tony reached the Reddy-brown Dog, the bone was being eaten.

"I have found my ball!"

Tony said the word "ball" very distinctly. Reddy-brown Dog dropped his bone and began jumping all round Tony, barking excitedly.

Then Tony went to the Little Girl-with-Yellow-Curls.

"I have found Binnie-the-Ball," he told her.

She didn't look a bit surprised. "I knew you would," she replied calmly.

"Now you will be able to come and play with it too!" cried Tony.

"I should love to," was the Little Girl's answer.

So Tony ran quickly back to the Wise Balloon-Lady.

"I've told them all, and the Little Girl said she knew and please may I have my ball?" said Tony, all in one breath.

She gave it to him at once, adding in a mysterious voice, "It wouldn't surprise me if you've found something else as well."

After that Tony always played with the Little Girl-with-Yellow-Curls, whose real name was Judy. But although he thought and thought, he couldn't see that he had found anything besides Binney.

Then, one day, when he and Judy and Binney-the-Ball were having a glorious game together, he thought how lucky he was to have found such a jolly playfellow. Suddenly he remembered what the Wise Balloon-Lady had said.

"Perhaps it was Judy she meant," he thought.

It probably was.

Let Us Build a Raft for Holiday Fun

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—9

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

If you are going to spend your holidays this summer near a small lake or a river, you will want to have a toy on which you can float and paddle through the water. Today, therefore, we shall tell you how to build a catamaran raft and an aquaplane.

A catamaran raft is made from two heavy timbers (6″ by 6″), placed parallel to each other, but about 36 inches apart. Fix them securely in this position, by nailing wide boards over the top of each timber for a floor. The picture will show you how it is done.

The timbers should be at least 8 feet long. The front end of each timber should be pointed, to form the shape of a boat's bow.

Paddles or Sail

This type of raft can be pushed about in the water with paddles, oars or a sail. Make the paddles and oars by nailing a wide board for the blade to a handle made from a 1 by 2. A mast made from a bamboo fishing pole, or a long sapling, can be erected in the front end of the raft for a leg-of-mutton sail. Steer a sail propelled raft with a paddle for a rudder. Hold the paddle-rudder in a lock attached to the stern end of the raft, as shown in the picture.

If you spend your vacation near a river with wooded banks, you can make a catamaran raft by using logs cut from wind-fallen trees. Hold the log floats together by nailing short, straight pieces of tree limbs on the logs to make a floor and use forked tree branches for the paddle locks. If you have no paddles, you can push the raft about over the water with a long sapling pole.

Wear a bathing suit when you play on a catamaran, because this type of boat has no side boards, and water will splash over the floor.

An Aquaplane

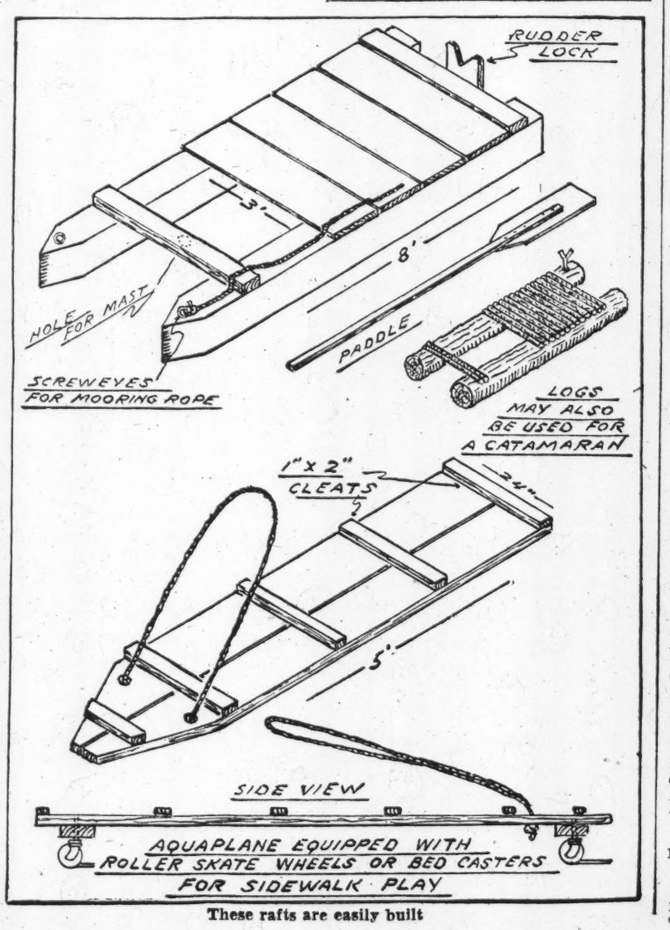
A float known as an aquaplane can also be made for play in water.

Make an aquaplane from two long, smooth boards (1 by 12's). Nail them together with cleats cut from 1 by 2's. Bore two holes near the front end of the boards, so that a rope hand-hold may be installed. This hand-hold will help you to stand erect on the aquaplane.

Propel an aquaplane by using the hands as paddles, or by kicking with the feet; or if you are a good rider and an excellent swimmer and do not mind getting "ducked," this type of aquaplane may be towed behind a speedy motor-boat.

An aquaplane can also be used for play at home, simply by attaching roller-skate wheels to the underside of the boards as shown in the sketch. The wheels make a scooter of the aquaplane, and can be used for coasting on concrete sidewalks or driveways, or for being towed by a playmate riding a bicycle.

(Watch the page For Children on the second Monday in July for another toy you can make yourself.)



These rafts are easily built

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The Home Forum

Incidental Birds

ONCE EVERY SPRING, we try to break away from the "sooty, sordid city" and motor up to a certain town in Connecticut where birds are plentiful. About the first of May, most alluring letters having come from our friends, we gather together a few necessary articles—our field glasses, a bird book, a pair of rubbers—and we are off.

Those early mornings with the birds! We flit from one joy to another. A friend in the "far" country invites us to breakfast on her porch—her special attraction, the meadow larks who sing for us their incomparable matins. We sit for hours in the park, listening to the song of the rose-breasted grosbeak. Another early morning, and we take the bus for Cedar Hill where a little brook comes tumbling down, and along the brook—the warblers! A few days of this paradise and we are again in the city.

* * *

In late July we are often in Maine where, like the warblers, we find a new retreat. Last summer, on an island in Casco Bay, we had some delightful bird experiences. On our arrival, we discovered that the piazza of our inn was all a-flutter with young birds. Their nests were built at the top of the posts supporting the roof of the porch—each post apparently with a nest—and spilling out of the nest many, many little balls of fluff that seemed to be everywhere, so tame they were almost ready to eat from our hand.

No one seemed to be able to tell us their name. At last, most unexpectedly, along came a man who knew. He was the general factotum of the island—a combination of loafer, vegetable man, and clam-digger. This gruff old fellow slouched along by the porch and said to me: "Yer see them thar young birds, flyin' around the porch? Well—them air redstarts." Could he be right? I wondered; but, after consulting the bird-book and looking carefully for the markings and the colors of the older birds (colors that now were fading), I was certain that he was correct.

* * *

A week or so later, the gruff old clam-man, to whom I was indebted for this bird-information, came by again. This time he gave me a searching look as if to make sure he could trust me. He questioned me closely.

"Say, would yer like to see a great sight?"

"Why—yes," I replied.

"Will yer promise not ter tell anyone on the island?"

Again: "Yes."

"Yer'll not mention it to a livin' soul?"

He beckoned with his thumb.

* * *

By a winding route, he led me to a little red house where lived one of the "natives." In the yard, back of that house, was an old twisted apple-tree with low branches.

As we approached the tree, I was again severely cautioned, warned not to make a noise, nor to come too close. "But where?" I whispered; and there, following his finger which pointed to one of the lower branches, I saw, indeed, a "great sight."

For there, in its exquisite bit of a nest, sat a humming-bird, so near that, by putting up my hand, I could have touched her. She didn't mind my curious gaze. She seemed willing that I should look my fill, should observe her dainty proportions, her long slender bill, the perky little tail, and those delicate folded wings (How many people, I ask you, how many people have seen a humming-bird at rest *with folded wings?*)

* * *

Yes—there she sat in the soft stillness, waiting for her little ones to stir beneath her.

"Oh," I burst forth, after we were far enough away from the nest, "how we shall enjoy seeing the baby birds!" But a look from the clam-man was sufficient to crush any such hope.

"No, no, marm, it ain't permitted. There's a time ter look at a thing and a time when it ain't right ter look. If you was ter look for her little ones, she'd never build her nest again in that thar tree." The rebuke was such that I did not return to the apple-tree, much as my curiosity kept tempting me.

* * *

A week or so later, as I sat reading on the porch, my grim examiner again approached.

"Do yer want to see another sight?"

"Oh, yes," I responded.

"Can yer come right off?"

I rose and followed him.

He led me to a spot where two birds were hopping along over the turf—one small bird, another large one.

"You see them thar birds?" he asked. "The little one is a chippin' sparrer and that thar big one is a cow bird. And the funny thing about it is that the little sparrer hatched out the cow bird, and now she's all wore out tryin' to feed it."

It certainly was a funny thing to behold. I had read, only recently, in the bird book that the "cow bird lays her eggs in the nest of a smaller bird when the owner is absent, leaving further care of it to the owner."

So here it was! The little overworked chipping sparrow, trying to feed this great hulk of a baby that kept chirping and chirping for more.

* * *

Years ago, in England, I kept asking to see and hear the nightingale. "Oh, yes," they said, "there are many of them all about the countryside." I searched in vain, with no results. Strange, that years later I was to hear my first nightingale over the radio!

"This experiment may not succeed," the radio announcer had said, "but there are microphones placed in the trees here on this English estate and, as the nightingales usually sing at this hour," (it was evening there, but about noon here in New York), "you may be able to hear them. Listen carefully!"

I did indeed "listen carefully" and—wonder of wonders!—they really did sing, exuberant notes of loveliness. It was a genuine broadcast, not reproduced music on a record. I have never heard them again. I only hope those nightingales are still singing in England. And some day may it be our privilege to hear them in their native haunts.

* * *

Meantime, I dream of a bird sanctuary that should be truly American. In a "Kingdom by the Sea," we'll establish it.

There shall be a restricted clientèle; notices shall be posted to see that this paradise is kept quite exclusive. There are to be:

No starlings
No bluejays
No cow birds
No crows

But bluebirds, meadow-larks, bob-o-links, orioles, brown thrashers, cat birds, all kinds of warblers are to be free to come and go.

There shall be daily concerts all through the spring and summer—and the wood thrush shall be the "artist of the evening."

CATHARINE T. PATTERSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GUITAR PLAYER OF ARGENTINA": *A Drawing by Aurora di Pietro*

THIS DRAWING is one of a number of illustrations for a volume of poems entitled "Guitarro," by the Argentinian poet, Margarita Silvano de Régoli. The poems are written in the folk style of Argentina.

Aurora di Pietro de Torras made her drawings after studying the photographic archives of Carlos Vega, most eminent folklorist of Argentina. He provided her with details of atmosphere, of characteristic movements and typical costumes of the traditional native dances. The guitar is the popular instrument of Argentina, as it is of Spain. Aurora di Pietro's drawings are as graceful and moving as they are instructive of the folk arts of her native land.

"HARA VOLVER MI ALMA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CONTEMPLANDO EL PROBLEMA de la reconstrucción del mundo después de la guerra, es provechoso considerar las palabras del Maestro cristiano, Cristo Jesús, que dijo, según el Evangelio de San Juan (6:63): "Es el espíritu el que da vida, la carne de nada aprovecha."

"El espíritu . . . da vida." Las cosas del Espíritu, Dios, vivifican, animan, resucitan, regeneran, restablecen; mientras que la carne, la materia o la materialidad, no vale para nada, "nada aprovecha", es sin valor, irreal, ilusorio. Así es que en todo plan de reconstrucción es esencial que se tomen en cuenta las cosas del Espíritu, que se consideren y entiendan la naturaleza y los atributos del Espíritu o la Mente, Dios.

Pero ¿es eso posible? La Ciencia Cristiana prueba que lo es. Su Descubridora y Fundadora Mary Baker Eddy era espiritualmente tan iluminada que comprendía que el entendimiento espiritual de Dios como la Mente infinita, el Principio divino, la Vida y el Amor es una ley de curación, reconstrucción y renovación para el sentido humano de las cosas. Enseñó y demostró que cuanto mejor entendamos la naturaleza espiritual de Dios y de Su universo, Su totalidad y Su bondad infinita, tanto mejor serán nuestra salud y nuestras circunstancias. Reconoció que detrás de todos los esfuerzos, expresiones y pensamientos humanos se encuentra el Principio divino, inmutable e indestructible, Dios, que gobierna y dirige todo y se expresa en perfección absoluta, exactitud, imparcialidad y bondad. Comprendió que la existencia mortal, que se funda en el testimonio material de los sentidos, es el velo que oculta la existencia verdadera en Dios y de Dios. La reconoció como una aserción errónea, una falsificación, un concepto equivocado de lo real; y probó por medio de la demostración que a medida que conformemos nuestro pensamiento a la Mente divina, teniendo en nosotros "este ánimo que estaba también en Cristo", la iluminación espiritual y la curación serán los resultados, las circunstancias generales se mejorarán, y se alcanzará más prosperidad, protección y seguridad. Enseñó que lo que más contribuye a fomentar este proceso tan deseable de reconstrucción y renovación es la observación de los dos mandamientos encarecidos por Jesús,—amar a Dios con todo nuestro corazón, alma y mente y amar a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos.

Dios, el Amor divino, no conoce más que perfección, y por lo tanto, si queremos amar a Dios con todo nuestro corazón y a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos, tenemos que tratar de ver nada más que perfección en todas partes. Tal percepción, que se pudiera llamar espiritualmente mental,—que nunca es material, ni se expresa materialmente,—no admite odio, crítica acerba, resentimiento, envidia, celos, malicia, avaricia u otros sentimientos de esta clase, sino que demanda que veamos y reclamemos perfección actualmente y aquí mismo como un hecho presente. Jesús dijo (Lucas, 17:21): "He aquí, el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." No aceptó como real cosa alguna que no fuera perfecta. Rehusó admitir la realidad o posibilidad de pecado, enfermedad o muerte, y gracias a su entendimiento esplendido de la naturaleza de Dios y su constancia incomparable frente a obstáculos enormes, venció toda fase del error, restableciendo a muchos la salud y felicidad. Venció también las llamadas leyes de la naturaleza y demostró que el dominio otorgado por Dios es efectivo, suficiente y completo. A los que entienden sus enseñanzas les prometió (Juan, 14:12): "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también."

En la página 425 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la señora Eddy dice: "La conciencia construye un cuerpo mejor, cuando se haya vencido la fe en la materia." Esta conciencia es la conciencia del Cristo que viene a la humanidad para vivificar, redimir y regenerar. Esta conciencia es el reflejo del Alma o la Mente divina, el entendimiento de la cual resulta ser, según el descubrimiento de la señora Eddy, una ley de reconstrucción y renovación en la experiencia presente, y que obra tanto individual como colectivamente. Restablece la salud del cuerpo, y así puede restituir también al "cuerpo político", a las grandes multitudes del género humano, la paz, la hermandad y la felicidad.

Para el investigador de la Biblia, el concepto de renovación de la vida recuerda el Salmo 23, en donde el Salmista dice que Dios "hace volver su alma". La señora Eddy ha dado la interpretación espiritual de esta declaración en la página 578 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH como "[el Amor] hace volver mi alma [mis sentidos espirituales]", y también dice (ibídem, pág. 209): "Los sentidos espirituales son una capacidad consciente y constante de entender a Dios." A medida que los hombres utilizen los sentidos espirituales, que todos poseemos, elevando sus pensamientos a un entendimiento mejor y más alto de Dios, obedeciendo Sus leyes y buscando la renovación espiritual, el proceso de la reconstrucción después de la guerra tendrá buen éxito. Nada menos que la renovación espiritual realizará la curación de las naciones y libertará al género humano de las sugestiones de agresión, avaricia, odio o desavenencia. Sin este restablecimiento del significado espiritual de las cosas no puede haber reconstrucción permanente y progresiva.

Cuidemos, pues, que nuestros pensamientos y actos estén de acuerdo con los dos grandes mandamientos de Jesús, así que, cuando las llamas de la guerra y de las contiendas se hayan apagado, se pueda manifestar tal renovación y regeneración en los corazones de los hombres, que todos experimentemos expresiones duraderas de amor, hermandad, felicidad y prosperidad que sean superiores a cualquier cosa que se haya realizado hasta ahora. Entonces se cumplirá la profecía de Isaías, 25:7, 8): "Destruirá en este monte la cobertura de las caras, la que cubre todos los pueblos, y el velo que está tendido sobre todas las naciones. ¡Tragado ha a la muerte para siempre; y Jehová el Señor enjugará las lágrimas de sobre todas las caras, y quitará el oprobio de su pueblo de sobre toda la tierra! porque Jehová así lo ha dicho."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

"He restoreth my soul"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONTEMPLATING THE PROBLEM of postwar reconstruction it is helpful to consider the words of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, when, as recorded in John's Gospel (6:63), he said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

"The spirit . . . quickeneth." The things appertaining to Spirit, God, make alive, animate, resuscitate, regenerate, restore, whereas the flesh, matter or materiality, is of no account, it "profiteth nothing"; it is worthless, unreal, and illusory. Thus in any scheme of reconstruction it is essential to take into account the things of Spirit, to consider and understand the nature and attributes of Spirit, Mind, God.

Is this possible? Christian Science proves that it is. Its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, was spiritually so illumined that she saw that the spiritual understanding of God as infinite Mind, divine Principle, Life, Love, is a law of healing, of reconstruction and restoration to the human sense of things. She taught and demonstrated that the more we understand the spiritual nature of God and His universe, His allness and infinite goodness, the better are our health and daily living conditions. She saw that back of all human effort, thinking, and expression is the changeless, indestructible divine Principle, God, which governs and controls all, and is expressed in absolute perfection, accuracy, impartiality, and loving-kindness. She saw that mortal existence, relying on material sense testimony, is the veil hiding real existence in and of God. She saw it as a misstatement, a counterfeit, a false concept of the real, and she proved by demonstration that as we bring our thinking into line with the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," spiritual enlightenment and healing result, conditions are improved, prosperity is achieved, protection and security are assured. She taught that the two rules which best promote this desirable process of reconstruction and restoration are Jesus' two commands to love God with all one's heart, soul, and mind, and to love one's neighbor as oneself.

God, divine Love, knows only perfection, and therefore if we would love Him with all our heart and our neighbor as ourself, we must seek to see perfection everywhere. Such seeing, which is spiritually mental, and in no wise material or materially expressed, admits of no hatred, destructive criticism, resentment, envy, jealousy, malice, covetousness, or the like, but demands that we see and claim perfection here and now as a present fact. Jesus said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." He accepted nothing as real which was not perfect. He refused to admit the reality or possibility of sin, sickness, or death, and by his superb understanding of the nature of God, his matchless steadfastness in the face of enormous odds, he conquered every phase of error, restoring many to health and happiness. He overcame so-called laws of nature, and proved man's God-given dominion to be effective, sufficient, and complete. To those who understand his teaching he promised (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 425), "Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered." This consciousness is the Christ-consciousness which comes to humanity to quicken, redeem, and regenerate. This consciousness is the reflection of divine Mind, Soul, the understanding of which Mrs. Eddy discovered to be a law of reconstruction and restoration in present experience, and which operates individually and collectively. It restores the body to health, and it can also restore the "body politic," the great mass of mankind, to peace, brotherhood, and happiness.

To the Bible student the word "restoration" recalls the statement in the twenty-third Psalm, "He restoreth my soul." Mrs. Eddy has given the spiritual meaning of this statement on page 578 of Science and Health as "[LOVE] restoreth my soul [spiritual sense];" and she also says (*ibid.*, p. 209), "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." As men and women utilize the spiritual sense which all really possess, lift their thought to a higher and better understanding of God, and obey His laws in seeking spiritual restoration, the process of postwar reconstruction will be successful. Spiritual restoration alone will accomplish the healing of the nations and free mankind from the beliefs of aggression, greed, hatred, misunderstanding. Without this restoration of the spiritual sense of things, no reconstruction can be permanent and progressive.

Let us see to it, therefore, that our thinking and our deeds today so conform to Jesus' two great commandments that when the flames of war and fighting have died down, there may appear such a restoration and regeneration in men's hearts that we shall all experience that lasting love, brotherhood, happiness, and prosperity which is far in advance of anything yet achieved. Then will be fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah (25:7, 8): "He will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

There's a Tapping On My Window

There's a tapping on my window,
there's a tapping on my door,
and a light thing whispers, "Open."
I have heard the knock before.

It is not the wind or willow
flapping softly on the glass,
it is not the voice of springtime
stealing gently through the grass.

Far across the sweetened meadow
every thought, as fresh and free,
pure as children singing, singing,
there myself is calling me.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

At the Gypsy Encampment

He had a look
Which did not arise
From the people about him.
Their sharp black eyes
And picking hands
And wheedling tone
Came from other lands
And were not his own.
His rags were like theirs,
His ribs showed, too,
But his glance was steady
His eyes were blue,
And at night when they sat
In a gypsy ring,
He could only whistle,
He would not sing.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Cadiz Is Both Quiet And Clean

LIFE MOVES slowly in Cadiz. The city is like a delicate old smile framed in white locks, a white bonnet nodding behind an old-fashioned flower-pot. Over much of the city you may amble as you do in the closed villa streets back of Frederiksberg in Copenhagen, where pensioned clergymen and teachers live in retirement. There is the same peaceful light over the houses, the same vegetative quiet everywhere. Here there is no clanging, grinding, nerve-racking electric tramway, no hoarse croaking of factory whistles, no thundering trucks of labor. The constant tremble in the air which is characteristic of a modern town, the ceaseless vibration of pavement and walls, the destructive hum of millions of noisy objects, the surging crowds—these things are not for Cadiz, whose few sounds can be heard far off like the sounds of a village in the open country. . . .

Few cities are as quiet as Cadiz; none so clean. . . . The asphalt pavement of the narrow alleys is as spotless as a scoured kitchen and the houses are a stainless white from ground to roof, with green shutters or glass-covered balconies all the way to the top. Clean, cool, still, swathed in shadows—such is the city below us, with its pillared courtyards in which fountains play and palm-trees, nerias, and plane-trees remain green all year round. These courtyards are often roofed with glass and furnished with rugs and lounges—cool refuges in the summer heat.

But you will look in vain for real yards for washing, drying, or bleaching in this densely built city, where every block of houses is a single compact mass; that is, you will look in vain until you take an opportunity to ascend one of the five thousand towers of the city and let your eye wander over the flat roofs. Every house has its flat roof with a stone coping around it and a little tower as outlet for the winding staircase. Here is the yard, the laundry, the bleaching place, sometimes even the garden and the workshop too—a whole city spread out under a merciless sun and blazing white in color. Five thousand cubes, some a little higher, some a little lower, all in some way related, seem from your vantage like a great cross-section of a beehive floating on translucent waters, adorned with little ivory towers, white linen, and blazing red pelargonias. . . . It is lovely here in the evening when the heaven flames and the ocean moves in upon you from all sides like molten gold, once more enriching this city of white. — From "Days in the Sun," by MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXO. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Bringing a Fresh Awareness to an Old Form

ALL ART IS A twofold reviving—a reappraisal of subject and a reanimating of form. Poetry becomes perennially "new" by returning to the old with a different consciousness, a greater awareness. In 1911, when art was again searching for novelty, John Masefield created something startling and new by going back to 1385 and *The Canterbury Pilgrims.* Employing both the Chaucerian model and a form similar to the practically forgotten Byronic stanza, Masefield wrote in rapid succession, *The Everlasting Mercy* (1911), *The Widow in the Bye Street* (1912), *The Dauber* (1912), *The Daffodil Fields* (1913)—four long rhymed narratives. Expressive of every rugged phase of life, these poems responded to Synge's proclamation that "the strong things of life are needed in poetry also. . . ."

Masefield brought back to poetry a mixture of beauty and brutality which is its most human and enduring quality. He brought back that rich and vulgar vividness which is the life-blood of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, of Burns, of Villon, of Heine. As a purely descriptive poet, he won a place with the masters of seascape and landscape. As an imaginative realist, he showed those who were stumbling from one wild eccentricity to another that humanity itself was wilder, stranger, far more thrilling than anything in the world—or out of it. Few things in contemporary poetry are as powerful as the regeneration of Saul Kane (in *The Everlasting Mercy*) or the story of Dauber, the tale of a tragic sea-voyage and a dreamer who wanted to be a painter. The vigorous description of rounding Cape Horn in the latter poem is a masterpiece in itself.—From Preface to "Modern British Poetry; a Critical Anthology," edited by LOUIS UNTERMEYER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

A New Form of Old Isolationism ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

There's a very strong argument in Nicholas Spykman's book, "America's Strategy in World Politics," that the New World could not carry on the war alone if Japan and Germany should conquer Asia and Europe.

The thesis is based largely on economics, on tables of exports and imports, and the need for critical materials. Export markets are essential to South American countries, and the ability of an otherwise victorious German-Japanese alliance to shut these off from the outside world would probably force capitulation of the lower half of South America in short order.

Mr. Spykman thinks the same would be true of the rest of Latin America, and probably the United States, too, for that matter. Of that there may be some question. But more than ever, with a growing realization of our economic interdependence and with Winston Churchill now actually engaged in conversations with President Roosevelt on military co-operation, the importance of the distant battlefields to the survival of the United States must be emphasized.

Those who have a sneaking notion that, come what may to Britain and Russia and China, the United States can always retreat to its own invulnerable isolationism behind the Atlantic and Pacific, cannot too quickly readjust their thinking. Such a view is the new form of the old isolationism.

Several Myths Exploded

It is as ill-founded as the earlier belief that the United States could stay out of World War II. That myth exploded at Pearl Harbor. Another myth is that the United States is economically self-sufficient. Today we are donating rubber mats from the back of our cars to the Government, and tightening our belts for all sorts of shortages. Uncomfortable economic facts always do intrude. It is a pity that these matters of geopolitics are not better understood.

Though Professor Spykman's book contains some conclusions with which many of us would dissent, I have encountered nothing better in showing the actual relationship of the United States to the world at large, and the desperate identity of interests we have in the European and Asiatic struggles, than this volume.

That raises another matter in a rather disjointed chain of thought. Do Americans even yet realize the antagonists they are up against? I doubt it. Take two recent samples given over the week end. One is in this week's Life magazine and tells of the Nazi indoctrination of a young American boy who has just returned to his parents in New York after several years in Nazi schools.

The boys in German schools were subjected to Spartan discipline; they got beatings about twice a day. The State effectively intervened between them and their parents. They expressed contempt for women's supervision, and this particular lad, on his arrival in the United States, reacted violently to commands which he considered beneath his dignity, storming that "Hitler alone gives orders!" On the other hand, he had been disciplined to a remarkable sense of responsibility for his younger brother and sister, and voluntarily did certain useful tasks, like mending the family socks, in a way that would amaze any American child.

The other item came from that able correspondent Leland Stowe, who visited a camp of German prisoners in Russia. He found there the mature product of the Nazi schoolboy. These captured Germans were tough, brutal, unrepentant, and religiously loyal to Hitler. There were no tears for the murder of civilians in France or Czechoslovakia. They were hard; hard as nails; brutal and efficient and merciless. It is no use wasting time deploring the system that turned out this perverted product; there they are, impregnated with an ideology that gives them a mystical fervor and that threatens the United States as much as the countries with which it is directly in contact.

The Record of Congressmen

It is hardly necessary to draw from these illustrations the moral that Americans should take the war seriously. Most of us already take it pretty seriously. But instances like this do rouse reflections. Here in Washington we hear it said again and again that the record of former isolationist legislators should be forgotten; that Pearl Harbor ended all differences and wiped out the past. It is most frequently raised in regard to Congressmen who said war could never happen, and voted against the lend-lease, the draft, and similar laws.

Well, there is a good deal to this. Doubtless these Congressmen have learned a great deal. Their sincerity in the war effort cannot be questioned. But I, for one, would hate to be represented in Congress by someone who had shown himself so horribly mistaken in the past. And off-the-record conversations of some of these well-meaning members show that they are just the ones who still harbor the illusion that if worse came to worse and Britain and Russia and China go down to defeat, somehow the United States and the New World will still be protected and can go on, much as they have before.

The other reflection provoked by these accounts is not, perhaps, very novel. It is simply the need of putting up something equally militant and aggressive to counteract the flaming ideology that has captured the heart and imagination of Nazi youth. We know what they are fighting for. What are we fighting for? I think the time has passed when tepid, half-way and negative programs are sufficient. There has been a good deal of complacency expressed recently over the fact that Wilsonian phrases are absent from America in this war. No more "make the world safe for democracy" and that sort of thing.

But, on the other hand, those phrases came into contempt only when they turned into mere phrases, and ceased from being the real thing. They were the real thing to Wilson, and they rang true at the time to millions of young men who fought under them. It is a dangerous thesis, it seems to me, to hold that democracy has reached a point where it cannot counter the Nazi picture of the future with one as revolutionary of its own.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

'How far that little candle throws his beams!' ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Meeting in the comfortable inland city of Grand Rapids, Mich., the motherly women of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union didn't suppose that a man working as a laborer on a construction job at Palmyra Island, south of the Hawaiians, was watching their convention. But he was.

He watched them through the columns of this newspaper. He read of their deep concern about the welfare of the men in Army camps, and of the program adopted by these women to provide wholesome recreation for men in service, and of their efforts to ban the sale of liquor in camp areas. He thought it was a fine work they were doing.

The White Ribboners at Grand Rapids would never have known that their convention was to arouse the interest of a South Sea Island workman if the construction worker who read about it hadn't been the sort of person who expresses his feeling in action.

But they were made aware of his support months after the convention when the W. C. T. U. women of Grand Rapids received a check for $10 from an unknown friend in Honolulu. It had been on the way a long time, an accompanying letter explained, because the sender did not know the address of the organization and had first tried sending it without any address—simply "W. C. T. U., Grand Rapids, Mich." It was returned to him. He wasn't discouraged. He figured out that the Y. W. C. A. folks would surely know the W. C. T. U. women, so he put it in a fresh envelope and sent it to the "Y," asking them if they would deliver it. And they did.

That started correspondence. This writer, wondering how the worker came to be so interested in temperance, wrote to ask him. His reply came from a west coast city where he is now working on a 48-hour shift in a shipyard and running a former Japanese truck farm in his spare time.

He told of a stay in Honolulu after the Palmyra job was finished.

"Little of camp life came under my sight, but many of the older contractor's men could not save due to bad habits. It's sad that one still sees drunken enlisted men when one thinks of the beautiful climated Islands, though.

"I was told that on one day off, Sunday sometimes, all one could buy was liquor in Honolulu. That was under blackout martial law. A neighboring carpenter was fined in the provost court $100 due to 'a few drinks,' he said.

"Many have told me much of the early Jap destruction there would have been prevented if there had not been drinking.

"I can help with the enclosed check now."

Oh, yes. That was a second check for the temperance workers.

Neither check was big, as philanthropists count bigness. But both meant a lot to the temperance folk who maintain national headquarters at Evanston, Ill. The W. C. T. U. is accustomed to making small sums go far.

The construction worker's second contribution is to be placed in a fund which will send a safety trailer around to camps to give men instruction in the effects of alcohol on men who handle machines.

It is support like that volunteered by the workman on Palmyra Island—support of people whose giving means sacrifices—that has kept the W. C. T. U. flourishing these 66 years and will keep it strong so long as there is need for its work.

To Change the Subject:

A Matter of Twelve Times Nine ..... *By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick*

Once, in applying for a position for which responsible persons considered me qualified, I was obliged to take what was called an "intelligence test." It was never clear to me whose intelligence was in question, but for myself, I seemed to have no trouble with most of the test at all. The page that required me to "fill in the blank spaces" was easy: I was always fairly expert at preferring "I am" to "I is." On the "true and false" page, the statement that Charles A. Lindbergh swam the Catalina Channel was easy to label. But when I came to the page on simple arithmetic—ah me, and now they are saying that fractions and short division may win this war!

Yes, the Army tells us that examined candidates, who could otherwise be useful in technical departments, exhibit lamentable deficiencies in simple arithmetic. And a college dean reports that the Army is telling colleges to give men seeking commissions in the armed services plenty of arithmetic. In other words, it really does seem to be worth one's while to know right off, just how much is twelve times nine!

Do you? But of course! But all of us aren't mathematical wizards like you. The other day I had to purchase some yard goods for my wife. I know how much she wanted and I asked for so many feet. The salesgirl, who appeared to be a lightning calculator, dealt, however, in yards. "You want so many yards?" she asked in a somewhat hoity-toity, if quite justified, manner. And there I stood having to say "yes" helplessly, but not one bit sure that her yards and my feet meant the same thing. For my ease she presently added brightly, "Men usually ask for goods by the foot. I wonder why."

Trouble With Inches

The mere fact that women think in terms of yards does not, of course, mean that they have a special gift for higher mathematics. My wife likes things by the yard, not by the foot. And yet I have noticed that in dealing with the so many feet of goods I bought for her recently, she had a difficulty or two with inches. She kept getting different answers when she figured. Finally she confessed that she found nine times twelve a great problem.

I have known some brilliant persons who always figured with their fingers, so it's not just we—I wanted to say "us," but thinking about mathematics does have the good effect upon me of making me want to be precise where I can. An educator told me once that difficulty with mathematics usually is traceable to insufficient drilling in elementary arithmetic. It's the little boy who fails to learn his multiplication tables so he can say 'em backward and forward and upside down who later on discovers that the other name for lions in the path is algebra.

But as my wife says, the persuasions usually used in behalf of mathematics with little folk are woefully unconvincing. When I was a lad, I liked languages. Naturally, then, when teachers tried to make me look on long division as valuable because it made me think, I drew into my smug young self and said silently, "Think? What about Latin? I'll learn to think with declensions and conjugations, and you can stick to fractions-for-thinking if you want to!"

Spur to Learning

But now the Army has a real incentive for little boys like that. I almost wish I were a boy again myself, so I could say, "Gee, teacher, let me learn to multiply by twelves even before I learn the twos!" or again, "I don't want any candy, thank you; I want to learn all about the lowest common denominator!" If the Army needs such, what boy wouldn't go for simple arithmetic in a big way!

It's the fraction of a difference between doing a thing because someone says you should and because it has a meaning that furnishes incentive worthy of humanity. Take me, again. I don't like war. But the difference between war for war's sake and war for humanity's sake is enough to make me want to cast every possible effort on the side of victory.

Perhaps, if the Army ever needs me, they can use me in their Twelve-Times-Five Department. I know the product of that is sixty, and I also know that twelve times ten is a hundred and twenty: the tens are simple. But if Uncle Sam says he just has to have more men who know right off what is the product of twelve times nine and how to work percentages and do long division—well, I think I'm patriot enough to start at the beginning and really learn.

Dixie Has Largest Infantry Replacement Center

Camp Wheeler, deep in heart of Georgia, named for Confederate hero, but "we are all one."

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the thirteenth.

By Eldon R. Lindsey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP WHEELER, Ga.—Where the gently rolling foothills of the Blue Ridge meet the broad tablelands of the Piedmont Plateau, in the very heart of Georgia, is located the largest infantry replacement center of the United States Army—Camp Wheeler. When recommissioned March 15, 1941, it became the first infantry replacement center to be established after Selective Service.

Namd for Gen. Joseph Wheeler, cavalry hero in the Confederate Army, who in 1898-1900, distinguished himself in the service of his country in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, and in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, Camp Wheeler was first commissioned in 1917, housing the 31st Dixie Division, known as the "Square Division," where battalions of artillery, infantry, military police and cavalry from Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas received their training before being split up and sent overseas. After the World War, the camp was dismantled. Everything here is new.

Shifting Population

Being a replacement center, Camp Wheller has a constantly shifting population of new military recruits. Already large groups of men from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, as well as men from Georgia and other near-by southern States, have received their 13 weeks' basic infantry training here. These men have learned how to handle their weapons shoulder to shoulder on shooting ranges named for such well-known Confederate officers as Gordon, McLaws, Doles, Toombs, Hardee, Semmes, Evans, Cook, Benning, Walker, Iveson, Bartow, Colquitt and Cobb. They are proud of the fact that in this year—1942—they can prove in this way that all past sectional differences have been effectually wiped out. As one of the boys said when speaking of this: "We are all one in 1942."

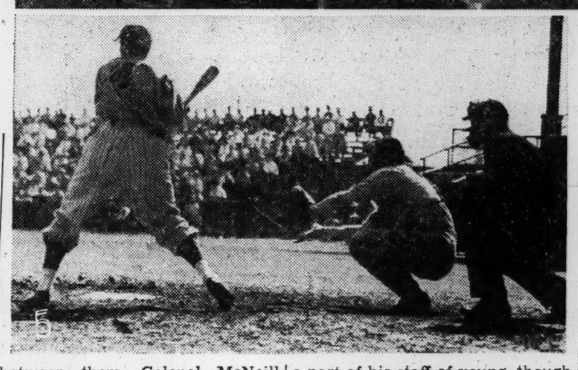
Here during his 13 weeks' basic training the new recruit learns to negotiate the camp's tough 780-yard obstacle course in a hurry; he learns to take his rifle apart and put it back together; he listens to a weekly orientation lecture; he may learn about carrier pigeons or other signaling devices, and he learns to march with his gun and his pack over miles of dusty roads and woodlands, in all kinds of weather—keeping a song on his lips all the time.

But life at Camp Wheeler is not all work. The new recruit also has an opportunity to take part in camp baseball games, fiddling contests, spelling bees (the soldiers upset tradition last winter by beating the girls from Wesleyan College in a close match) and he may even find a place for himself in the 52-piece band, if he is a musician. Special courses are also given in radio broadcasting, where occasionally programs are put on under actual gas conditions, thereby teaching the men to carry on even under these trying circumstances. Many of the men take advantage of the well-stocked camp library to prepare themselves for promotions, or to enjoy a quiet hour with a good novel.

Their Own Way

Then, too, the men have their own ways of breaking the tension of rigorous training. There is the story of Private Len Kleckner of New York City, who, after a 10-day furlough in Gotham last winter, gathered his buddies in Company D of Camp Wheeler's 1st Training Battalion around him. Waxing eloquent on the winter wonders of the North, Private Kleckner proceeded to undo a carefully wrapped package he had brought back with him. Suddenly he produced a bottle—a plain old milk bottle, filled with snow and packed with dry ice. "See," he said, brandishing the bottle, "real, honest-to-goodness snow, just like I was telling you about. I thought it would make you feel a little more at home, so I brought it along."

British Royal Air Force and Army Air Cadets, in training at near-by Cochran and Wellston Fields, whose training planes are constantly droning overhead, visit the Camp Service Club on special occasions. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations, many stars of stage and screen, including Al Jolson and Cab Calloway, have played for and made lifelong fans of the soldiers at Wheeler.



Camp Wheeler, Georgia

Biggest of Its Kind

(1) Soldiers with knapsack and rifle on the march outside Camp Wheeler. Most long hikes are done at rout-step (broken step) and the soldiers sing as they swing along, the chorus sometimes reaching cheering-section proportions. (2) A special phase of training at this camp is carried out on a 780-yard obstacle course, designed to fit men for action as illustrated by soldiers climbing a fence while armed. (3) Part of the specialist training given at Camp Wheeler includes work in signal communications, and carrier pigeons are important to modern warfare communications. (4) Camp Wheeler's post band now has more than 50 members, gives two weekly concerts, and two radio programs a week, in addition to playing for regimental reviews and special affairs. (5) Baseball at Camp Wheeler, as in most Army camps, always draws a crowd.

Included in the basic training course here is a week's day and night bivouac in the fields and woods of the middle Georgia countryside. Asking to see one of these battalions in the field, the Camp Public Relations Officer, Lieutenant Perry of Raleigh, N. C., conducted your correspondent and a fellow journalist in a "jeep" over miles of dusty roads, then over smaller side roads, and finally through the woods where there were no roads, till we finally located a battalion of Pennsylvanians in a hidden bivouac under command of Lieut. Colonel Norman McNeill, of Fayetteville, N. C. The battalion had pitched its tents and theoretically was resting in the afternoon, in preparation for moving up some eight and a half miles nearer the "front"—starting a half-hour after dark. Only one man was seen to be sleeping, despite the fact that all were permitted to.

Looking for Letters

The rest of the boys were pitching and batting baseballs and soft balls, although the woods and rolling terrain prevented any actual games. These boys had been out already for two days and one night. Pointing to a group of boys enthusiastically tossing a baseball between them, Colonel McNeill said, "See that cook?" singling out a boy stripped to the waist, wearing a cook's hat and apron. "He has been up since 2 a. m." (It was then 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.) The energy of all the boys seemed just as unbounded. Others were kicking and passing a football, forgetting for the moment that they would be marching all night—carrying their equipment and guns through woods and over hills and rocky country. The spirit of these men could not be questioned. There was no morale problem here. Under these conditions, writing letters home is not an easy matter, but the boys do like to receive mail. It is sent out to them daily from the camp, and only those who don't receive any understandably are a little disappointed.

Colonel McNeill introduced us to a part of his staff of young, though tanned and seasoned, officers, who were passing the time together until the command came to prepare to move up. Their names and home towns read like a cross-section of the eastern half of America.

Speaking of the thousands of these men being turned into soldiers at Camp Wheeler, Brig. Gen. A. R. Emery, commanding officer of the Camp, says, "I want to inform their parents, relatives and friends that these boys are not only doing everything that is expected of them in line of duty but they are displaying, to a high degree, the courage, nobility and determination that it takes to win this war. When they leave here, they will be ready for any task assigned them, and I can assure you that they will give a good account of themselves."

A Soldier Speaks Through His Letter . . .

The following are excerpts from a letter by an American soldier now in training to a friend at home, who in turn sent it to The Christian Science Monitor.

Fort McClellan, Ala.

"So much has happened to me in the last nine weeks that I wonder how well I've digested it. Rather well, I imagine—at least I seem to be treated as one of the 'star pupils.' And its just like school in most respects.

"The most interesting phases of the training are spiritual and personal. To know you can take the hardest physical labor, such as hiking 15 miles in six hours with 50 pounds on your back; to see the attitude and spirit of the men grow; to share in group activity of a scale never before realized; to learn what this war is all about and why we are here; and to rejoice in our opportunity—all these things are the essence of what humanity is made.

"It all boils down to a settled conviction on my part that we can't lose this war. Our men are too good, too human, too deadly in their determination. Can you lick a gang that will march in the rain and maneuver in the mud all day long and laugh and joke through it all? Can you beat a man that will take time off to wonder at a sunset or a choice wildflower in bloom, and to give expression to his feelings?

"Yes, that's the kind of thing that I find significant in the Army. Even if much of our work did not involve military secrets, I would be less inclined to talk about guns and tactics and strategy than about such larger things as I have just mentioned."

CropGathering Moving Well

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Assisted by large numbers of students, farm women and others not regularly engaged in agriculture, farmers in most parts of the country, the Agriculture Department reported, are making good progress with crops despite the loss of thousands of regular workers to the armed forces and war industries.

The Department estimated that 11,917,000 persons were employed on farms on June 1. This was 232,000 greater than a year ago. A larger percentage of those employed, however, were inexperienced and family workers.

Farm wage rates were said to be about 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

The Department said farm operations in some sections of the Northwest had been delayed as a result of heavy rains, but jobs requiring the greatest amount of labor—such as harvesting truck crops and early fruits, hay cutting and cotton chopping—quite generally were on schedule.

"To accomplish this, extraordinary efforts were required of farmers and public agencies to recruit and enlist all necessary manpower," the Department said. "The end of the spring school term made thousands of students available in many States by June 1. Some townspeople, also, assisted in the harvest. Closer planting on the part of farmers has helped to make better use of the labor supply."

The Department said that it now appeared probable that employment on farms during the remaining half of this year might not be significantly less than employment during the corresponding months of last year.

Braves Have Two Possible All-Star Game Starters in Miller and Lombardi

Shortstop and Catcher Certain to Make Squad

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the calm before yesterday's storm, Casey Stengel talked about the coming All-Star game at the Polo Grounds and the Braves who might play in it.

"I think Eddie Miller should be at shortstop," said the manager of the Boston club. "You say Jurges has a higher batting average? Well, maybe so, but you'll find that Miller has been coming strong during the last two weeks. And his fielding has been great all spring.

"Ernie Lombardi has a chance, the way he has been hitting for us. He's a handy guy to have around with that bat. He might break up the game. Lou Tost has a good record, but Johnny Vander Meer will probably be the left-hander picked.

Rest of Infield

"For first base we'll probably have Johnny Mize and Frank McCormick, if one left-hander and one right-hander are named," Stengel continued. "This fellow Bob Elliott has been good at third. Stan Hack is always considered. Arky Vaughan belongs. For second you've got Billy Herman or Jimmy Brown, although Sibby Sisti has been as good as anyone of late.

"You've got to pick Pete Reiser first for the outfield. Joe Medwick probably belongs, also. Then you've got Slaughter, Marshall of the Reds and Musial and Walker—power either left or right-handed. There are plenty of hitting catchers. With Lombardi there are Babe Phelps, Ray Lamanno and Mickey Owen. You can count Lamanno out of that crowd. Too much experience ahead of him. Pitchers? How about Whit Wyatt, Claude Passeau, Ray Star and Vander Meer? A pretty fair staff, I'd say."

By getting a single in the fifth inning of yesterday's 7-3 10 inning defeat by the Pirates, Eddie Miller ran his hitting streak to eight games and lifted his average to .269. While anywhere in that vicinity, the Braves' infield ace is the leading shortstop in the league, for defensively he is class with a capital C. With a less agile short fielder, the locals would be a few games closer to the eighth-place Phils.

However, not even Miller could bring the Braves home a winner in the final of the Pittsburgh series. The Stengelmen had several chances to win in regulation time, yet tossed them away as if they didn't care. Consequently, the Buccaneers took two out of three here. They should have lost all three. Frankie Frisch now holds a 6-to-4 edge over Stengel for the season.

Cardinals Coming

The St. Louis Cardinals, having dropped three out of four at Brooklyn, move into Braves Field tomorrow for three singles in a row with the locals. Four to three this series stands. Because of those damaging Ebbets Field setbacks, the Redbirds today are only two games ahead of the Cincinnati Reds, who now seem to be in high gear. Billy Southworth needs these three contests here. But so does Casey Stengel.

The Red Sox today enjoyed an open date in the West. Actually, they are closer to the Yankees in the American League race, than the Cardinals are to the Dodgers in the National. The Cronins are doing very well indeed. If they can keep winning on the road, their approaching early July series with the Yankees at Fenway Park should be a beaut.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	19	.694	
Boston	35	25	.583	7
Cleveland	35	30	.538	9½
Detroit	37	32	.536	9½
St. Louis	31	35	.470	14
Chicago	25	36	.410	17½
Philadelphia	28	41	.406	18½
Washington	24	40	.375	20

Results June 20

Cleveland 1, New York 0.
Detroit 7, Washington 6.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.

Results June 21

Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Boston 7, Chicago 0.
Detroit 4, Washington 1.
Washington 3, Detroit 2. (10 inns)
Cleveland 3, New York 2.
New York 4, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	43	17	.717	
St. Louis	35	24	.593	7½
Cincinnati	35	28	.556	9½
New York	33	32	.508	12½
Pittsburgh	30	32	.484	14
Chicago	31	35	.470	15
Boston	28	40	.412	19
Philadelphia	18	45	.286	26½

Results June 20

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 8, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 4.

Results June 21

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 3. (10 inns).
Boston-Pittsburgh, 2nd, postponed.
New York 5, Chicago 0.
Chicago 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox figure to place Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr, Johnny Pesky and possibly Dom Di Maggio and Tex Hughson on the A. L. All-Star team . . . Adding Joe Cronin's name might not be a bad idea, judging by the way he has been pinch hitting lately . . . He got another yesterday at Chicago . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox play the first of three straight singles at Detroit . . . . Lou Finney has a nine-game hitting streak and has gone from .169 to .273 in that time . . . He got four in yesterday's second game, as Tex Hughson blanked the White Sox.

Hogan Finally Wins Major Tournament

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan, some 135 pounds of pure whipcord, finally crashed through to win that major golf championship which eluded him so long while he was busy winning most of the money and otherwise establishing himself as the uncrowned king of the links.

His victory in the Hale America tournament which ended yesterday at the Ridgemoor Club was about as brilliant a feat as golf has seen. His total of 271 for the 72 holes shattered by 10 strokes the record for the national open championship. On his second round the dark, diminutive ex-Texan shot an almost unbelievable 62.

Goal Eludes Ben

Yet, ironically, the supreme goal of every golfer still eludes Ben. His name will not appear in golf's record book as winner of the national open title. Because of the war, there will be no open tournament this year. This was the closest thing to it. Hogan, though, was not in a mood to accept any sympathy after he had rolled in putts from all sorts of distances to score his clinching 68 yesterday.

"What difference does it make?" he demanded. "If this wasn't an open championship I don't know what could be. Everybody was in it. I'm glad to win, whatever they call it. I never expected to be close after that 72 I shot the first day. There were 62 other players even with me or better than night."

Ben was the winner, the player who pocketed first prize of $1,100. The "goat" of the four-day event—and there seems to be one in every tournament—was Jimmy Demaret, of Detroit. Jimmy needed only to shoot the last four holes in par to score a 66 on his final round and finish in a tie with Hogan for the title. Instead, he went to pieces, drove like the rankest duffer on three consecutive holes and wound up in a tie with Mike Turnesa for second place with a total of 274.

Tense Final Round

To sum it up, Hogan's four rounds were 72-62-69-68—271. Demaret had 68-68-69-69—274; Turnesa 65-66-72-71—274. The final round was a tense one, with close to 8,000 spectators tearing over the course in the hot sunshine, trying to stick with the winner.

After the first three contenders, the field was widely scattered. Seven strokes behind Hogan at 278 were Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, and Byron Nelson. Thomson's 66 was the best round of the final day. Tied at 280 were Lawson Little and Eddie Burke; at 281 were Dick Metz, Jim Ferrier and Lloyd Mangrum. From there they soared on into the 300-odd brackets. Capt. Bobby Jones finished at 290.

Hunter Thinks Riggs Can Beat Budge in Final

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Frank Hunter, the tennis veteran, thinks Bobby Riggs can beat Don Budge on a soft court. He anticipates a Riggs-Budge meeting in the final round of the National Professional tournament Sunday at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills.

He also anticipates a soft court.

The former Davis Cupper said as much yesterday after dropping a 6—2, 6—2, 6—2 match to Riggs in the second round of the tournament.

"Grass courts are always soft this time of the year," Hunter explained "On that basis, I'd string along with Riggs. He's lighter than Budge, covers more ground, and is less apt to tire in the heavy going."

Riggs, said Hunter, is just as good as the stars of a decade or two ago, when Frank himself stood high in the international ranking. So is Frank Kovacs, he added, after watching the California clown deal a 6—1, 6—2, 8—6 drubbing to Bill Kenney of Washington, D. C.

In these thoughts, Hunter differs sharply with Bill Tilden, who beat him for the national amateur title in 1929.

Tilden frequently has given the impression that he doesn't think any of the younger players would have made a passable ball boy in the good old days.

Hunter said he detected a noticeable improvement in Riggs' overhead game. Riggs himself thinks it's a sharper weapon than it ever was. Bobby said:

"It's my most improved stroke, if only because there was always plenty of room for improvement in it."

Budge, incidentally, advanced to the quarter-final round with Riggs and Kovacs by winning a 6—2, 6—1 default victory from Karel Kozeluh, former Czechoslovakian star. A fourth berth in the round of eight was earned by Wayne Sabin, who defeated Herman Peterson of Purchase N. Y., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Action in the tournament, from which the Navy Relief Society gets a share of the profits, now subsides until Thursday.

No Problem for Lunny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—The 9th hole of the Seigniory Club golf course, normally an extremely difficult par three calling for an uphill shot of 205 yards, presented no problem for Jack Lunny of Ottawa, Ont., who scored a hole-in-one here playing with W. O. Williams also of Ottawa.

Explaining His Record 62

Associated Press

Hale America Golf Leaders

Ben Hogan, right, tells Mike Turnesa how his (Hogan's) 62, which set a new Ridgemoor Country Club record Friday, set him on the trail of the early leaders in the Hale America Golf Tournament. Tied for a lowly 49th position after the first day's firing, Ben came up with his 10-under-par 62 on the second day to put himself in second place, from where he went on to win the tournament with 271 strokes, 17 under par. Turnesa and Jimmy Demaret tied for runner-up honors with 274.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yankees Lose Ground

A suggestion of closer and more interesting competition in the near future came in the American League during the week which ended with Sunday's games. Having dropped six of their most recent eight starts, including a string of five straight, the Yankees this morning were a mere seven contests up on the determined Red Sox. Winners in three of their five weekly assignments the Bostonians knocked 2½ games from a New York lead which two weeks ago stood at a rather convincing 11.

How permanent this Yankee slide will be, only time can answer. It is hard for the critic to believe that Joe McCarthy has the sort of ball club which will go through a total collapse. Seven games is still a comforable margin. And yet, you never can tell.

Di Maggio Slump

The Yankees are not hitting. The idea that McCarthy has a wonder team faded considerably when Di Maggio and company tallied just six runs over a stretch of 44 innings. Dizzy Trout and Al Smith blanked them last week. Smith's was a one-hitter. Hank Borowy had to shut out the Indians to check the New York slide yesterday. Di Maggio fights the most prolonged slump of his career. Del Baker says that he has seen Joe go after more bad balls in 10 games than in the 1940 and '41 seasons combined. Joe is pressing. After all, he has had six great years in the A. L. Perhaps this will be an off one.

The Red Sox proved that they are serious about catching the Yanks when they won nine straight. Auker stopped them at St. Louis the other day. The Sox attack slumped somewhat when Ted Williams sagged. His first run batted in for the week came in yesterday's second game at Chicago. Tex Hughson is Joe Cronin's new mound ace. He has won six games since May 16.

Tigers Winning

The Tigers and Indians also gained valuable ground in the American League's first division. The Bengals won six out of eight and are the only club in the circuit with an edge over the Yanks this season. Del Baker has taken six of his 10 meetings with McCarthy. The Tribe, second to the Red Sox in team batting, added momentum to the Yankee slide. Al Smith has twice beaten Ernie Bonham, the top pitcher in the A. L.

The most exciting development in the second division was the recording of victory No. 250 for Ted Lyons of the White Sox. He did it yesterday against the Red Sox.

Ed Smith of the same club has dropped 11 decisions, six of them by one run. Four times he has been shut out. The Browns are losing ground in their first division aspirations. They had a .500 pace for the week. The A's and Senators continue to battle to keep out of the cellar.

Cards Stopped

The National League saw the Dodgers successfully handle a Cardinal threat. Larry French, Hugh Casey, Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe beat the Redbirds at Ebbets Field. The series opener was marked by a skirmish at second base, started because Joe Medwick slid into Marty Marion with his spikes high. The Brooks continue to lead the circuit in hitting by a wide margin. The individual batting race has developed into a personal affair between Medwick and Pete Reiser, two Dodger boys.

However, Billy Southworth shrugs off any suggestion that the last series with the Brooks was crucial. He says the race has just begun. But the Cards seem to lack the climax power of other years. Johnny Mize, for instance. Mort Cooper is their mound star. He has hurled five shutouts.

The Reds have been closing in on the Cardinals. Bill McKechnie's mound staff is clicking off low-score and run-less games with the regularity of the last three seasons. Ray Starr has won 10. The Cubs saw Claude Passeau rack up his 10th of the year and ninth straight before halted by the Giants on Saturday. The biggest noise in the lower half of the standing was Paul Waner's 3,000th hit at Braves Field on Friday. Since then he has added three more.

The week also saw the June 15 trading deadline pass quietly. The managers will air their All-Star selections soon.

Minor Leagues

Results June 21

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 4-8, Baltimore 1-4.
Rochester 7-2, Buffalo 6-7.
Jersey City 6-5, Newark 3-2.
Toronto 4-0, Montreal 2-5.

American Association

Minneapolis 5-5, Louisville 1-8.
Kansas City 3-4, Toledo 0-1.
Columbus 6-4, Milwaukee 2-1.
Indianapolis 5-2, St. Paul 1-0.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 12-1, Hollywood 5-0.
Los Angeles 8-2, San Francisco 4-1.
Seattle 3-0, San Diego 2-2 (1st game 10 innings).
Sacramento 6-2, Portland 3-1.

Eastern League

Elmira 7, Binghamton 6.
Hartford 2-0, Wilkes Barre 0-1.
Albany 6-0, Williamsport 2-2.
Scranton at Springfield (2), postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12-7, Knoxville 4-2.
Nashville 9-7, Chattanooga 6-0.
Birmingham 1-3, Memphis 0-0.
Little Rock at New Orleans (2), postponed.

Texas League

Fort Worth 6-3, San Antonio 2-2.
Oklahoma City 10-9, Beaumont 5-6.
Tulsa 2-2, Shreveport 1-3 (First game, 15 innings).
Houston 2, Dallas 0.

Phelan Signed By St. Mary's As Head Coach

MORAGA, Calif., June 22 (AP)—St. Mary's College announces it has hired James Phelan, former football coach at the University of Washington, as its head coach for the duration of the war.

Phelan will replace Norman Strader, who has received a Navy commission and now is in training at Annapolis for service as an instructor in the Navy's preflight training program. College spokesmen declined to elaborate on terms of the school's agreement with Phelan.

He comes to St. Mary's after 12 years at the Seattle school, where he was released at the end of last season.

Phelan quarterbacked the Notre Dame varsity under Knute Rockne in 1914 and continued at that position until the first war called him into overseas service with the Army Air Corps.

He became head coach at the University of Missouri in 1919. He went to Purdue in 1922 and by 1929 had built the Big Ten's perennial doormat team into a conference title.

Feller Downs Lee

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Bobby Feller yielded nine scattered hits and struck out 12 batters as his Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station baseball team defeated a Camp Lee, Va., outfit, 5 to 2, before 15,000 spectators yesterday. The former Cleveland fireballer, now a chief boatswain's mate, was in trouble only in the sixth and eighth innings.

College Baseball

Results June 20

By the Associated Press

Penn State 4, Colgate 2.

Warmerdam and Gil Dodds Featured AAU Track Meet

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Cornelius Warmerdam, a cloud-bruising vaulter from California, and Gil Dodds, a miler from Boston, all but ran away with the national A. A. U. senior track and field meet Saturday.

Warmerdam established one of the day's two records by hiking the pole vault bar to 15 feet, 2½ inches, adding one and three-eights inches to the mark he set in 1940. Dodds repeated his indoor triumph over Leslie MacMitchell, New York University graduate, in the 1,500 meters, or metric mile.

The other record was set by Francis Berst of the New York A. C., who hurled the 56-pound weight 39ft. 3¼in. to wipe out the 38ft. 9⅞in. mark Pat McDonald of the same club set back in 1911.

Had No Difficulty

Warmerdam had no difficulty at all in clearing the record height but when he plastered on another seven inches he failed to make it in the three allotted tries.

He jerked virtually all the 12,000 spectators out of their seats on the third and last attempt at 15ft. 9in. by skimming over the stick but brushing it off with his elbow on the way down.

The gate receipts plus the revenue derived from a 150-page program will mean a contribution of more than $75,000 to the Army Emergency Relief.

The New York A. C. won the team championship with 129.7 points, sending the San Francisco Club, winner the past three years, to second with 109. The Southern California A. A. was next with 60.7 points.

Out Front Early

Dodds was kept from the lead in the start of the metric mile by Frank Dixon, New York school boy, but the Boston theologian was out in front with a little less than two laps to go. At that point MacMitchell started his drive from far back while Leroy F. Weed of Southern California was furnishing the opposition for Dodds.

The winner, who had charted a race of a :59 quarter and a 2:02 half mile, reached those figures exactly as he gamboled to the tape in 3:50.2. Weed wound up second by five yards and MacMitchell's final kick brought him third by a similar margin.

Those performances obscured such efforts as Harold Davis' twin victories in the sprints; Billy Brown's two titles in the broad jump and in the hop, step and jump; and Greg Rice's expected triumph in the 5,000 meter run.

Third-Straight Win

Davis, the University of California dashman running for the San Francisco Olympic Club, captured the 100-meters in :10.5 and the 200 in :20.9. It was the third-straight triumph for the California comet in the longer event.

Brown, formerly of Louisiana State University but now at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station, did 24ft. 3⅛in. in the broad jump and 48ft. 11½in. in the triple leap. It was the third-straight year that Brown has chalked up a double.

Rice plodded to a lonesome triumph in the 5,000, breaking the tape approximately 200 yards in advance of Art Cazares, San Francisco Olympic Club, for his fifth consecutive verdict at the distance.

Al Blozis, who competed as a member of the New York A. C., retained his shot put title although he pushed the ball but 53ft. 8¾in. It was his third consecutive triumph.

1942 AAU Champions

100-Meter Dash—Harold Davis, San Francisco Olympic Club, :10.5.
***200-Meter Dash—Davis, :20.9.**
400-Meter Run—Cliff Bourland, Southern California A. A., 46.7.
800-Meter Run—John Borican, Asbury Park, N. J., A. C., 1:51.2.
1,500-Meter Run—Gil Dodds, Boston A. A., 3:50.2.
***5,000-Meter Run—Lieut. Joe McCluskey, New York A. C., 32:38.3.**
3,000-Meter Walk—John P. Connolly, New York A. C., 14:16.2.
3,000-Meter Steeplechase — George Degeorge, New York A. C., 9:16.5.
200-Meter Hurdles—Robert Wright, Ohio State, :23.5.
110-Meter Hurdles—William Cummings, Rice, :14.1.
400-Meter Hurdles—James W. Smith, Southern California A. A., :52.
***Pole Vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, San Francisco Olympic Club, 15ft. 2½in.**
High Jump—Adam Berry, Southern University, 6ft. 7in.
***Broad Jump—William Brown, Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station, 24ft. 3⅛in.**
***Hop, Step and Jump—Brown, 48ft. 11½in.**
***Shot Put—Alfred Blozis, New York A. C., 53ft. 8¾in.**
Discus Throw—Robert Fitch, Minnesota, 166ft. 10in.
***Javelin Throw—Boyd Brown, San Francisco Olympic Club, 216ft. 7½in.**
Hammer Throw—Capt. Chester Cruickshank, Fort Devens, Mass., 173ft. 8½in.
***56-Pound Weight—Francis Berst, New York A. C., 39ft. 3¼in.**
Team Championship—New York A. C., 129.7 points.

***Denotes retained titles.**

Sports Around the Hub

Fund Returns in by Tomorrow

At a noon luncheon today John Hagerty, general chairman of the committee promoting the ticket sale for the Army-Navy Relief Fund baseball game at Braves Field Thursday, received interesting reports on progress. It has been decided that all tickets outstanding shall be reported by tomorrow noon and at that time it will be possible to estimate just how successful the drive has been.

Those who have given unselfishly of their time in behalf of these worthy organizations, besides Chairman Hagerty have been George Carens, Eddie Marcus, Jimmy Britt, John Dolan, Jimmy Silin, and several others, to mention only a few. Apart from radio and newspapermen, these fellows have departed from their own business interests to befriend the charitable purposes of the Army and Navy worthy causes. And they will have to pay their own admission to the park that day the same as those who have done nothing but buy a ticket to enjoy the spectacle of naval and military display coupled with a good ball game.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association's tournament schedule calls for singles events at Furnace Brook and Ponkapoag this Friday and Saturday, while the championship list points to the annual State open at Oyster Harbors next Monday and Tuesday.

* * *

Boston College dinghy skippers outsailed Holy Cross 46-36 on the Charles River Basin yesterday to win the title in the varsity division of the Intercollegiate Dinghy League. The affair was to have been a best-of-five series, but after each school had won two races, failing breezes made further racing impractical and the issue was decided on total points in the four races sailed.

* * *

Ted Bishop bowed to Holly Mandly of Avon, Conn., in the final of the Springfield invitation medal and match tournament yesterday. The score was 2 up in favor of the former New England amateur champion over the present titleholder. Mandly also beat Bishop in the final of this tournament a year ago.

* * *

Briefs: J. Howard Bushway of Woodland, New England Seniors' champion, and Jim "Aimee" Harvey of Arlmont tied with 75s in the M. G. A. open last week end at the latter club . . . Dave Whiteside of New Bedford won the tourney at Thorny Lea with a par 72 . . . Turners Falls won the State schoolboy baseball title at Fenway Park Saturday, defeating Arlington High 5-4. Turners Falls overcame a 1-4 deficit by scoring four runs in the last two innings.

* * *

Johnny Anderson of Roslindale won the 10-mile road race through the streets of West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and Roslindale Saturday. Johnny Kelley, former B. A. A. Marathon winner, won the time prize . . . Dick Morcom of New Hampshire was the New Englander who came closest to winning a title in the National A. A. U. met Saturday. He placed second in the high jump with a leap of 6-6.

* * *

Holmes Cathrall of Blair Academy is the new eastern interscholastic tennis champion, having defeated Jack Moses of Exeter in straight sets at New York over the week end . . . Stan Koslowski of St. Raphael's High in Pawtucket, R. I., won the interstate interscholastic golf championship at Salem yesterday, defeating Co-Captain Tom O'Hearn of Worcester, Mass., North High 4 and 2 in the final. Koslowski won the R. I. State junior and caddie championships in 1941 . . . Pine Brook Valley Country Club in Weston announces its M. G. A. open tournament at 18 holes July 3 and 4.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	138	17	45	6	20	.326
Tobin	54	7	17	5	9	.315
Holmes	254	23	74	2	13	.291
Klutts	103	12	30	0	14	.291
Fernandez	250	29	69	4	28	.276
Waner	174	23	47	0	19	.270
Miller	268	26	72	4	23	.269
West	195	25	48	9	24	.246
Demaree	149	15	35	1	18	.235
Sisti	204	26	46	4	23	.225
Gremp	101	7	22	2	10	.218
Ross	89	7	19	2	11	.213
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	36	4	15	2	13	.417
Doerr	211	26	74	11	50	.351
Williams	206	56	67	15	66	.325
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	227	42	71	0	16	.313
Di Maggio	242	50	72	8	20	.298
Finney	110	20	30	0	12	.273
Peacock	99	6	27	0	8	.273
Tabor	228	27	61	2	30	.268
Fox	143	23	38	0	27	.266
Conroy	112	11	24	3	11	.214
Luplen	108	11	23	0	11	.213
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	12	1	0	1.000
Tost	15	7	3	.700
Sain	19	3	3	.500
Errickson	15	2	2	.500
Tobin	17	5	10	.333
Earley	15	3	6	.333
Wallace	11	1	2	.333
Salvo	10	1	2	.333
Donovan	11	0	3	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	14	6	2	.750
Newsome	12	6	3	.667
Judd	12	5	4	.556
Wagner	12	6	5	.545
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Rutland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Replaces Husband

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., (AP)—The fashionable Pasatiempo Club has a woman as its acting golf professional. Mrs. Earl Eckert was given the job replacing her husband who left the club for a position at the South San Francisco airport.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results June 20

Colgate 6, Penn State 3.

Cooper Family in Baseball

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Morton Cooper pitching, Walker Cooper catching. This is the prize battery of the St. Louis Cardinals and one of the best in the major leagues but it develops that when the brothers started playing baseball together the battery was:

Walker Cooper pitching, Mort Cooper catching.

Big brother Mort, with a wide grin that shows off his dimples as well as his front gold tooth, tells of the transition many years ago in Missouri.

"We were school kids, about 15 years old and Walker was pitching and I was catching in just some ordinary kind of a game.

"There was a runner on first and I saw he was going to steal so I reached away out to get the pitch. I didn't think about the batter swinging, but he brought his bat right down across my wrists.

Mort Resigns Job

"Well, I jumped up and down and made a lot of noise and Walker came in from the mound and started telling me to take it easy. This made me madder and I told him if he thought catching was so goll-derned easy for him to do it. And I threw the tools down right there in front of him.

"Walker put 'em on and caught and I pitched the rest of the game and I've been pitching ever since. Walker pitched a good bit after that, too. And he even pitched some games in professional baseball down in the Arkansas league."

"We've got another pitcher in the family, too. My brother Jim, who is in the Navy. He's only 17 but he's faster than Feller."

This caused Manager Billy Southworth, who had been listening, to gasp audibly and then interject:

"Maybe we had better send him a contract right now so that we can bring him right up here on the Cardinals with you as soon as the war is over."

Others players sitting around in the Redbird dugout laughed and so did Cooper, but he kept right on:

"I mean it. Jim has a fast ball that really lives. I remember the first time he threw it to me. We got out in the yard to toss a ball around a little and I put on an old catcher's mitt that we had at home. He wound up and burned that ball into me so hot I thought it was going to take my hand off and it bounced out of my hands. That was enough for me, I threw the glove to Walker and said, 'Here, Walker, you take him.' "

Somebody asked if he were as big as Mort and Walker, each of whom is over six feet tall and weighs around 195 pounds.

"Not yet," replied Mort, "But he will be. Walker and I didn't start getting big till we were 17 or 18."

Sister is Best

This brought into the discussion the fact that there are two other Cooper brothers, one older and one a good bit younger than Mort, who is 28, and Walker, who is 27.

"But I haven't told you yet about the best ball player in our family," interrupted Mort. "That's my sister. She can throw like a boy and hit a ball a mile. Boy, I'd sure like to see her have a chance to play ball. Hey, Walker, can't sis hit and throw?"

"Sure can," declared the silent partner of the Cooper clan. "Hits liners that look like frozen ropes."

Putter and Ball Sold for $1,650

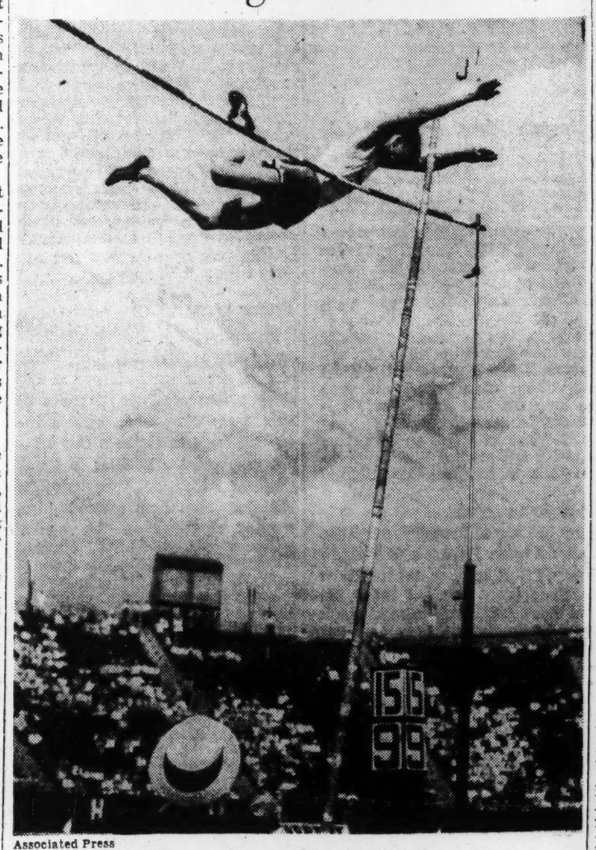
By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 22

Ben Hogan's putter and the ball with which he putted out on the final green brought a total of $1,650 at auction after he won the Hale America golf tournament yesterday.

Bob Jordan of Charlottee, N. C., bid in the putter for $1,000, while Margaret Kiernan of Chicago claimed the ball for $650. The proceeds, like the receipts for the four-day tournament, were divided equally between Navy Relief and the United Service Organizations.

Bending the Clouds



Associated Press

Barely Misses Record Vault

Cornelius Warmerdam, California school teacher, attempting to set a new world's pole-vaulting record, has cleared the bar at 15 feet 9 inches, but is brushing it off the pegs on the way down during the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Randall's Island, New York, last Saturday. Warmerdam easily won the title with a meet mark of 15ft. 2½in., the 26th time he had topped 15 feet.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store..... HUB 2100 and at Braves Field, Sta. 9000

Commerce and Finance

Warehouses Bulging With Sugar May Mean Rationing Revision

Business and Industry

June War Bond Sales May Not Attain Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indications are that the Treasury will fail to reach its goal of $800,000,000 war bond sales in June.

One unofficial estimate today, based on the first three weeks' results, was that the month's sales would be $700,000,000. June 15 income tax payments and unavoidable delays in installing pay-roll deduction plans in business establishments were given as reasons for the possible quota failure.

However, all officials agreed that June sales were not of primary importance, since the bond sales campaign is geared to work up to a climax in July. They recalled that sales were running about $500,000,000 a month in March and April, and that quotas of $600,000,000 for May and $800,000,000 for June were established merely to show the setup needed to meet the real goal of $1,000,000,000 a month beginning in July.

Treasury planners said they were confident of making the July quota, and hence would make no apologies for the smaller June sales.

Heart of the campaign for July and following months is the payroll savings plan. In nearly every business office or factory, "minutemen" are going around asking people to authorize the deduction of "at least 10 per cent" of their paychecks to be used to buy war bonds.

With totals climbing daily, these written commitments assure sales of about $200,000,000 a month, at last reports. To these purchases are expected to be added many more hundreds of millions of dollars of sales to persons not using the payroll deduction plan, to investors, and others.

At stake in the July sales will be the principle of voluntary bond purchases. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has advised Congress on several occasions that July sales would test the feasibility of continuing the voluntary system. Several officials and Congress members have urged compulsory purchases.

Beef Ceiling Prices Revised by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has revised the basis for ceiling prices on beef and veal at the packer and wholesale levels.

The regulation, effective July 13, provides that the ceilings for each grade of carcass and quarter of beef, or carcass and saddle of veal, shall be a price no higher than the lowest price at which each individual merchandiser sold at least 30 per cent of his total quantity of that grade during March 16-28, 1942.

Maximum retail prices charged consumers were not affected by the revision.

The OPA order is expected, however, to relieve considerable pressure against retail beef and veal price ceilings, officials explained.

Arbitration Official

J. Noble Braden

Director of Tribunals of the American Arbitration Association has been elected a vice-president of the association, Mr. Braden, nationally recognized as a leading authority on commercial and industrial arbitration, has been an executive of the arbitration group since it was founded in 1926, and has been connected with the commercial arbitration movement for over 20 years.

Senators Oppose Plan to Send Silver To United Nations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau's request for authority to send part of the national silver stocks to other United Nations is opposed by the Senate silver bloc.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, designated as spokesman for Senators from States producing or interested in the metal, said the group had decided at a closed session that the Treasury "should retain its silver to back up our own currency."

"We are perfectly willing that silver be used in this country for nonconsumptive purposes," the Senator said. Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board have urged legislation to permit use of Treasury silver to replace copper as a conductor of electricity in war plants, or its use in other operations where the metal might be reclaimed later.

Senator McCarran said the silver Senators had opposed sending any Treasury silver stock outside this country on the grounds it might be used later to debase the value of United States money.

"The nation with most of the world's gold and silver will be a powerful nation at the peace table that follows this war," he added.

Senator McCarran said that England had asked for 2,500,000 ounces of silver monthly for an indefinite period and that Australia and some South American and Middle East nations, including Iran and Turkey, also had asked for silver.

Sugar Rationing Lid May Be Blown Off as Big Glut Looms

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar, perennial political and economic problem child, is again likely to hit the front pages with important adjustments in the very near future.

While consumers are still being rationed half a pound a week, "institutional" users like restaurants and bake-shops only 50 per cent of their last year's takings, and "industrial users" like candy-makers only 70 per cent, sugar is piling rafter-high in warehouses all over the country, not only in normal sugar-surplus areas but even in the areas normally bare of sugar like the Atlantic Seaboard "north of Hatteras."

This means that the lid is likely to blow off sugar rationing very shortly. It is as inevitable as anything in war economics ever is, that the Office of Price Administration will in the near future have to raise the housewife's sugar ration to at least three-quarters of a pound and perhaps to a full pound a week. In fact OPA has already begun to relax its tight grip on sugar consumption in certain minor items on the periphery of the problem. But in such actions it has so far only toyed with a paradoxical situation which has developed in sugar in the last two months.

OPA Estimates Need Revision

Among other things, OPA has relaxed its limits on the sugar which housewives can have for canning fresh fruits and vegetables. Also it has modified its rule as to restaurant sugar supplies. Formerly restaurants were allowed only a fixed percentage of what they used last year, regardless of whether their patronage has increased sharply, as in Washington, D. C., or has decreased or stayed the same. OPA has now put restaurant sugar allowances on a per-meal basis. It has also relaxed somewhat the amount of sugar available for other institutional users and for industrial users. But these relaxations are only minor.

Gist of the matter is that the "statistical position" of sugar has vastly improved since OPA announced late in January that sugar-rationing would be necessary. On January 25 Leon Henderson published OPA estimates that in 1942 the country could have only about 5,300,000 tons of sugar to meet a demand which, it was thought, might easily mount to 7,000,000 tons or over.

But in contrast to this estimate, these figures ought to be reversed. It now appears that the country will have a potential supply of nearly 7,000,000 tons, and a demand of little over 5,300,000 tons. Instead of a deficit of about 1,500,000 tons or more, it may have a surplus of about the same amount. The warehouses of the country will not take it.

The following table summarizes the change in the outlook. The first column of figures shows the Henderson estimate of Jan. 25. The second shows the current supply outlook. The third shows the difference. All figures in short tons.

Sugar Supply Picture

	Henderson Estimate Jan. 25	Present Outlook	Change
Domestic beet	1,750,000	1,900,000	+ 150,000
Domestic cane	450,000	500,000	+ 50,000
Hawaii	500,000	800,000	+ 300,000
Puerto Rico	1,100,000	1,000,000	— 100,000
Cuba	1,070,000	2,270,000	+1,100,000
"Frozen stocks"	390,000	590,000	+ 200,000
Other	40,000	40,000	Unchanged
	5,300,000	7,000,000	+1,700,000

Bumper Beet Sugar Crop

Taking these figures in order. The beet people are expecting a bumper crop, despite the scarcity and cost of field labor. They have installed considerable machinery. They get a very handsome bonus on top of a good price. And all crop and grinding restrictions are off. The same goes for the cane people in Louisiana and Florida. Total domestic output should increase at least 200,000 tons, which is less than 10 per cent, over last year.

As to Hawaii it looks as though it will make nearly a normal crop. It turned out 900,000 tons in 1941. The only difficulty has been in getting labor. Hawaiian sugar comes into San Francisco on return voyages of ships carrying out soldiers and munitions. A recent convoy, for instance, brought 45,000 tons into San Francisco bay.

The Henderson guess on Cuban supplies was based on the assumption that Cuba would send 950,000 tons to Russia, some to Britain, and convert 1,300,000 tons into invert molasses. It now appears unlikely that Cuba will send more than 200,000 tons to our allies on lease-lend, for shipping reasons, and the invert molasses for industrial alcohol has been cut to 300,000 tons.

The shipping shortage keeps sugar from coming up by ship north of Hatteras, but it is coming into Florida and the Gulf coast by barge, skiff, and ships inbound after taking men and munitions out. Holding back the sugar supply in Cuba would involve political as well as economic problems; the Cubans are knee-deep in sugar, having made a crop of at least 4,300,000 tons, and are naturally very eager to move it.

The increase in supply out of "frozen stocks" of 200,000 in the table above is only a meager reflection of the dehoarding of sugar.

On the consumption side the picture is equally startling. The United States has never consumed over 7,000,000 tons. This figure is likely to come down by at least 1,500,000 tons this year for the following reasons.

Producers Face Glut

First, since rationing cards appeared, American consumers have begun using up their hoards accumulated last year. Second, being unused to the routine of rationing, they have cut their use of sugar to avoid it. Home canning with sugar is down as people just don't bother to drive to the county seat to get the larger allotment allowed for it. They use one instead of two spoonfuls in their table drinks. This trend is stimulated by the widespread publication of special recipes on women's pages to conserve on sugar, and by the growing impression, which worries the sugar people greatly, that it is healthy to cut down sugar consumption.

Furthermore, the supply of cocoa is down 30 per cent, of coffee 50 per cent, and the soft-drink makers who use sugar will use considerably less for lack of bottle-caps.

While the above may be considered as mere statistics and theory, it is "a condition and not a theory" which the sugar trade and OPA now face. Warehouse space is overflowing, and still consumers are not taking the sugar as fast as it is flowing into warehouses. The glut is mild so far in the East, though already refiners are beginning to run "stop-and-go" for lack of refined outlet where recently they were running stop-and-go for lack of raw supplies. The surplus is worse in the Southern cane-sugar country, and gets worse westward and will soon be most severe in California, where the beet sugar crop will be made in a month or two to be warehoused on top of the Hawaiian crop piling in.

Curiously, therefore, it is the producers and not the consumers who are beginning to kick. They face three problems. The first is where to store the sugar, the second is how to finance it as their cash gets all tied up in inventory, and third, in the case of the beet people, and most serious, is how to make the new crop when all available storage space is taken up with the old.

Sugar Surplus Seen

The first and most obvious move to meet the situation is for OPA to expand the ration. But it is not even certain that this would take care of the situation. The present ration allows a consumption of round 5,000,000 tons, and it has not pinched consumers seriously enough to cause any such grumbling as initially greeted gasoline rationing on the East Coast and then broke out in a Congressional storm against nationwide gas rationing to conserve rubber. It is quite possible that if the ration limits were completely ended, the public would increase its takings to hardly more than 6,000,000 tons, which would still leave 1,000,000 additional tons to be warehoused this year. The present ration is as follows:

	tons
Half-pound per capita to householders	2,200,000
70% of 1941 takings to "industrial" consumers	2,000,000
50% of 1941, to restaurants, etc.	450,000
Army	200,000
Lease-lend	200,000
Total	5,050,000

In short, the sugar picture has reverted with startling speed to its "normal" or pre-war condition of surplus. The problem is again, as it has been for 20 years, not where to find the sugar but what to do with it. Sugar is now back in bed with cotton and wheat as huge surplus problems of warehousing and financing.

Hence even after OPA relaxes its rationing, producers (beet farmers and grinders, cane growers, and cane refiners and their workmen) are likely to be asking Washington to bail them out of an overflow of sugar.

The result is likely to be either reinstatement of the production quota system or else resort to government financing and carrying of a perennial surplus through the Commodity Credit Corporation, Jack Hutson's efficiently administered political football. What that means is indicated by the current effort of the grain and cotton sections of the Congressional farm-bloc to prevent sales out of CCC holdings except at the preposterous price of "parity" or about 22½ cents for cotton and $1.30 for wheat.

One result of OPA ration relaxation would be to permit some of the bulky refiners' and grinders' inventories to move out into "invisible stocks" in the hands of industrial, institutional, and household users. This would be considerable relief to the warehousing problem. It would also click with the suggestion echoed on this page from the sugar trade last Spring that in a good rationing system consumers be allowed to carry a certain amount of stocks themselves as a safeguard against temporary transport troubles. Several European countries have done this. OPA apparently saw no merit in it.

See Political Repercussions

It appears quite possible that the same political issue may soon arise in sugar as in gasoline rationing—whether it should be local or uniform throughout the nation. The same superficial absurdity is presented in the sugar belts of Florida, Louisiana, California, and the mountain beet states—of rationing in the neighborhood of bulging warehouses—as appeared in the proposal to ration gasoline even in the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma, and Southern California.

But although the recent kaleidoscopic change in the sugar picture has knocked all sense out of sugar rationing in surplus sugar areas of the United States, there still remain good arguments for sugar rationing in, for instance, New York and New England, which must get their sugar either through submarine-infested waters or else over an already heavily burdened railroad system. The federal government, it would seem, has something like a moral right to ask such local rationing since, through its filial the Defense Supplies Corporation, it is putting up the ante in the form of freight subsidies, already running at the rate of round $30,000,000 a year.

This is because sugar is a transportation problem which differs from one locality to another. Use of over-all figures for the nation continually disguises this fact. There will presumably never be a sugar supply problem in Louisiana, for instance, whereas in New England there will always be a supply problem whenever the transport network of the United States is running at capacity.

There is already considerable feeling in the sugar trade against OPA as a result of the present anomalous situation, and if it doesn't quickly relax its ration, at least in the sugar-surplus areas, this will be further exacerbated. Sugar people are saying that this situation could have been foreseen even last January; that OPA's figures that time (quoted above) were preposterous; and OPA went ahead with ration cards out of sheer academic and doctrinaire desire to clamp a card-rationing system on the United States.

OPA Does Good Job

Estimates that sugar rationing will cost $100,000,000 a year are considered wild, but some conservative people put the figure of cash cost to the government including cards, forms, papers, and salaries, at $25,000,000 a year, not to mention the amount of voluntary and free time put in by local boards—plus the unpaid time put in by distributors from the little corner grocer to the big chain. One of the latter handles 500,000 bags of sugar a month and must, it is estimated, clear 50,000,000 stamps monthly or 600,000,000 a year.

By purely administrative standards it is said that OPA has done an excellent job in the set-up of card rationing It is almost infinitely detailed, yet in the last three months a system has been created which virtually clocks every pound of sugar in the United States every time in changes hands.

Not many people in the sugar trade go so far as to argue that there should be no system of wartime control over sugar consumers at all, even though there is more than enough sugar. But it is argued that a far simpler system would suffice. The framework of such a system was set up by the War Production Board last December in the form of General Order M-55, which allotted all sugar going to industrial and institutional users and to wholesalers, jobbers, and other primary distributors. This applied an effective limit on household takings, for by limiting supplies to wholesalers and jobbers, it forced them to limit the grocers and the grocers to limit the housewife. Special and comparatively simple machinery could then have been set up to take care of the odd case of the migrant or other individual or family who could not get a fair supply of sugar.

Curiously enough, sugar is again acting as a bellwether among foods. It was the first food to be put under an international cartel; the first to be put under a domestic production quota system; the first to go under an American price ceiling; and the first to go under a card-rationing system.

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The Imperial Sugar refinery at Sugarland, one of the nation's major refiners, has so much sugar in its warehouses it has closed and probably will not open until July 6, M. G. Thompson, vice president and general manager, reported.

Mr. Thompson said more than 20,000,000 pounds of refined sugar are overflowing the huge warehouse at Sugarland and 10,000,000 more pounds are in two Houston warehouses.

He said the refinery was having no transportation problems and was obtaining plenty of raw sugar for refining.

Railroad Executive

William J. Hogan

Appointed General Manager of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, subsidiary of Canadian National Railways, with offices located in Detroit, Mich.

House Group Turns to New Excise Taxes

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — With sales tax proposals defeated, the House Ways and Means Committee turned to a few new excises today in an attempt to swell still further the record-breaking total $6,640,000,000 in new taxes it already has approved to help finance war.

Two proposals have been advanced to tax bank checks, either a definite amount on each check or a flat monthly percentage levy against the total withdrawals from a bank account. And the Treasury has suggested that soft drinks be taxed about $146,000,000 annually.

More Taxes Needed

But with the committee pledged to complete its work not later than Wednesday, it appeared that the total taxes it will recommend to the House will remain about $2,000,000,000 shy of the revised Treasury Department request for $8,700,000,000.

Before ending its study which began in March, the committee also must consider the so-called "general relief" provision designed to adjust hardships that the steeply increased corporation rates might impose on "growth" companies—those new in business or which, for some reason, cannot use the average earnings or invested capital base in computing excess profits taxes.

The committee refused, by a vote reported to have been 13 to 8, even to consider the sales tax question at a special meeting Saturday. Proponents argued that a 5 per cent retail levy, with Government purchases excluded, would produce $2,500,000,000, but others argued that such a tax would fall too heavily on small incomes because of the large percentages spent on necessities of life.

But the committee did approve, by 10 to 9, a new system of collecting income taxes at the source, be it pay checks, pay envelopes or bond interest.

The program, to begin next Jan. 1 calls for a 10 per cent "withholding" each week or month, depending on how a person is paid, of the difference between pay for that period and weekly personal exemptions. Those exemptions are obtained by dividing the annual exemptions by 52.

Credit Against Tax

Half of these automatic deductions would be used as a credit against income tax bills payable in 1943 on 1942 incomes. The other half would accumulate as a credit in 1943 against the 1944 tax bill. The system contemplates that by 1944, the full 10 per cent deduction would be applied against the 1944 tax bill.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is a table of basic exemptions under the proposed plan for deducting income taxes from the taxpayer's regular paychecks. All income above the amount listed in each category would be subject to a 10 per cent withholding tax:

Payroll Period	Single person not head of family	Married person or head of family	each dependent
Weekly	$11	$26	$8.50
Bi-weekly	22	52	17.00
Semi-monthly	23	55	18.00
Monthly	46	110	36.00
Quarterly	138	330	108.00
Semi-annually	276	660	216.00
Annually	552	1,320	432.00

U. S. Adds 86 More To Trade Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government has extended its economic blacklist to 86 firms and individuals in Iran and Iraq and in the tiny European States of Andorra, between Spain and France, and Liechtenstein, on the Swiss-German border.

It also added 142 firms and individuals in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey, and 308 more listings in 13 American republics bringing close to 9,000 the number of persons and corporations the United States government believes to be operating for the benefit of the enemy and with which United States citizens are forbidden to trade.

Outstanding in this supplemental list was the addition of 141 firms and individuals in Peru, many of them Japanese, and 71 in Chile.

Iron, Steel Scrap Use Sets Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—May consumption of iron and steel scrap in the manufacture of new steel was 4,857,000 gross tons, the highest for any month in history, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., reported.

The previous record was 4,840,000 gross tons in March, 1942. April was third high month with 4,672,000 gross tons.

Total consumption of scrap in the first five months this year was 23,235,000 gross tons, compared with 22,127,000 tons in the same period of 1941 and 14,730,000 tons for the corresponding 1940 period.

U. S. Smelting Net

By the Associated Press

Net estimated earnings of $1,676,301 after deductions for all charges and taxes for the first five months of the year, compared with $1,547,775 during the same period last year, were reported by the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company as the directors declared a common-stock dividend of $1. The dividend is payable July 15 to stock of record June 27.

U. S. Agency Competition Seen Depleting Vital War Materiel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Wasteful competition between the Government's numerous war agencies is dangerously depleting vital raw materials, the Foreign Policy Association declared today on the basis of a survey of measures to replace strategic materials no longer obtainable from Asia.

Although the United States is engaged in fighting a total war, special interests—sectional, industrial and commercial—still compete for relative advantage in carrying forward the Government's raw materials program, it was stated.

Rivalry Between Agencies

The survey, written by Louis E. Frechtling of the Association's research staff, pointed out that "this is especially obvious in the rivalry between various war agencies, between interested corporations, and between industry and agriculture for a share in the synthetic rubber scheme. Full and effective production to assure victory demands a moratorium on competition except as it speeds the war effort."

The nation as a whole, the survey found, "must assume a large part of the burden of responsibility for the critical situation which exists today. As long as a substantial majority of the people were reluctant to take an active part in the war or to make adequate preparation for large-scale participation, it was as difficult to build up proper reserves of materials as it was to prepare the armed forces. While war raged in Europe and Asia, most economic activity in the United States continued to operate within the framework of the free enterprise system, which meant that considerations of cost rather than of national security determined where we obtained raw materials."

Reviewing the supply situation for chromite, manganese, mica, tin, tungsten and other minerals, as well as for fats and oils, quinine, and rubber, Mr. Frechtling noted that "stockpiles are sufficient in many cases to last through 1942 or even longer, but thereafter we must depend on the output of new sources or on substitutes—both those already in commercial production and those which scientists may develop.

Retarding Factors

"Research in Germany during the last war and in the period leading to the present conflict made that country remarkably independent of outside sources of strategic materials. American chemists may make similar advances. We cannot, however, afford to rely on future discoveries, so a major portion of our activity must be directed toward expanding the output of mines, factories, and fields in the United States and Latin America according to conventional production methods. Moreover, the United States still has much to learn in the conservation of materials by curtailing unnecessary consumption, and in the collection and use of scrap supplies.

"Once the rearmament program got under way," the survey concluded, "some specific factors retarding the mobilization of raw materials became apparent. There was failure on the part of the production planning agencies to compile up-to-date estimates of requirements of materials making it impossible to anticipate intelligently the needs of armament factories. This difficulty has been recognized and the WPB has recently overhauled its requirements and allocations system.

"Lack of foresight by Government officials is evident in the 'prodigal liberality' with which huge quantities of precious materials were removed from the nation's stockpiles and used in the production of consumers' goods. Related to this factor was a reluctance in official circles, especially the National Defense Advisory Commission, and later the OPM and Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, to curtail normal operations in industry during 1940 and 1941 and to begin immediate conversion for war production.

"Generally speaking, the division of responsibility is much sharper than before, especially the full board of economic warfare. It should be noted, however, that all foreign procurement in World War I was directed by one agency, the War Trade Board, and that the British in the present war have centralized procurement activities in a Ministry of Supply."

U. S. Is Locating Enemy Patents

WASHINGTON (AP) — All persons claiming any interest in patents now or formerly owned by nationals of the Axis powers and other designated countries were ordered to report their interest to the Government by August 15.

The order, issued by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, applies both to patents and applications for patents held by residents of any country other than the American republics, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Russia, as well as any person on the blocked list on June 1, 1942.

Mr. Crowley said the purpose of the order was three fold: To locate and describe enemy-owned patents and interests in patents; to protect the rights of American citizens; and to obtain information to aid the custodian in administering patents seized by him.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 18, 1942.

Monitor Index Shows Further Sharp Decline During Week

A further sharp decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended June 13 continued the irregular fluctuations of recent weeks. At its current level of 122.2 (prel.) for the week ended June 13 the index is the lowest since mid-April. It compares with 124.8 for the week ended June 6 and 116.7 for the week ended June 14, last year.

A substantial contraseasonal decline in bank debits outside New York City accounted in large measure for the drop in the index. Another contraseasonal decline in shipments of industrial goods, as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings, was almost entirely offset by an increase in electric power production which exceeded seasonal expectations.

The steel industry during the past week maintained its recent high level of operations with output holding at 99 per cent of capacity. In the retail trade circles, activity appears to have regained a somewhat steadier keel although the volume of sales in most sections continues well below the high levels of a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 13,* 1942	June 6 1942	June 14 1941
Combined index	122.2	124.8	116.7
Bk debits outside NYC	125.7	133.1	123.5
Elec Power Production	117.8	115.0	111.5
Misc carloadings	123.2	126.3	120.0

*Preliminary

Board Acts to Relieve Canadian Beef Shortage

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is prepared to purchase all cattle which would normally be exported to relieve the present beef shortage in Canada, Donald Gordon, wartime Prices and Trade Board Chairman, said in a statement.

Despite this action the supply could not be expected to catch up to the demand before mid-July, Mr. Gordon said. He gave full assurance that there was no danger of any food shortage in Canada.

An order is being prepared to define maximum prices of individual cuts sold to retail butchers, he announced.

The board's action in purchasing what would normally be export beef would be taken through the recently formed Wartime Food Corporation Ltd., Mr. Gordon said.

COMING IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 27, 1942

WHEREIN ARE WE CHALLENGED: GERMANY By Professor Ralph Barton Perry
Statement of the German beliefs underlying their course of action, and by contrast, the strands of American ideology which stem from Christianity and the universality of Mind.

WHEREIN ARE WE CHALLENGED: JAPAN By Edwin O. Reischauer
What the Japanese forms of totalitarianism, militarism, and ultra-nationalism would mean for the rest of Asia and the whole world if Japan were victorious.

FROM FRENCH HEELS TO SLACKS By Mary Hornaday
Where output is the demand in war and defense jobs, women's dress will follow the masculine pattern of suitability, convenience, and comfort.

LONDON'S LIVELY OLD BOOKSHOPS By Harold Hobson
Cultural influences endure in Britain in spite of bombs and blitzes.

COAST TO COAST BY CAR: CANADA'S HIGHWAY DREAM COMES TRUE By Leavitt F. Morris
Views and vistas of the Trans-Canada Highway which will be opened in Ontario in August.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	325,000
Saturday's sales	127,060
1942 volume to date	49,861,583
1941 volume to date	60,566,072

Stock Market Leaders Drop On War News

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The stock market today took it on the chin from a bad war news budget but was still in there fighting when the final gong sounded.

The direction was downward from the start, with steels, motors, mail orders and blue chips suffering losses of fractions to around 3 points. Scattered rails contested the move. Oils, coppers and utilities generally held to a narrow area. While advances were scarce in the closing hour, extreme setbacks were reduced in many cases.

Absence of real selling urgency in the wake of the collapse of Tobruk, the critical Russian position at Sevastopol and enemy shelling of West Coast territory was encouraging to bullish contingents. Dealings, fast for a time, were exceptionally sluggish after mid-day. Transfers approximately 325,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Prominent stocks on the offside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Philip Morris, Anaconda, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum and American Telephone.

Santa Fe and Curtiss-Wright were among the few issues able to post modest plus marks.

Bonds Rre Lower

Bond prices, easy all day in reaction to the British defeat in Libya, toward the close were fractions to more than a point under Saturday's finish.

Traders reported a lack of buying interest even in the usually popular low priced rails and those issues were uniformly cheaper.

Prominent on the loss side were Northern Pacific 6s, New York Central 5s, International Telephone 5s, Republic Steel 4½s, Commercial Mackay Incomes, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

A scattering of firmer spots included Western Maryland 4s and Walworth 4s, up fractions.

Declines predominated in the foreign list with Australian 4½s down a point or so. U. S. governments were unchanged to a shade lower.

Rayon Yarn Price Controls Tightened

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has tightened price controls on rayon yarn to prevent the possibility of a break in retail price ceiling which might skyrocket costs of women's stockings, underwear, and other civilian goods.

Anticipating increasingly heavy demands for rayon, chief substitute for silk and nylon, which have been diverted entirely to military uses, the Office of Price Administration lowered prices which may be charged by rayon yarn converters, and simultaneously fixed prices on yarns and stable fibers.

The action left OPA with six separate regulations covering various phases of the rayon industry.

The new yarn and fiber ceiling pegs prices at levels which producers have observed since October, 1941, at OPA's request.

The cut-back on prices charged by converters fixed new ceilings at "substantially lower prices than most converters charged in March," OPA reported. Formerly, converters' prices were covered by the general maximum price regulation prescribing highest March levels.

OPA made it plain that the action was designed to protect the March price ceilings on stockings and other finished rayon goods, and would not mean a reduction in prices charged consumers.

Wheat Gains Back Most of Early Loss

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Wheat prices slumped more than a cent early in today's trade and then spent the remainder of the session recovering practically all of the loss.

Accumulated orders over the week end as a result of war news and trade beliefs that receipts would expand materially in the Southwest as the harvest movement gained headway accounted for the early break. Actually, the volume of arrivals failed to come up to expectation of some dealers, due probably to recent delays in harvesting because of wet weather. Buying on the recovery was attributed to professional and milling interests. Flour sales to the Government were credited with bringing some support into the pit.

Stock Prices Drop In London Market

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Prices were marked down in the stock market today after news of reverses to the British forces in Libya.

However, selling pressure was lacking and the mark-downs appeared mostly precautionary. The closing tone was about steady in most divisions although some still backed water. British Government issues showed small declines. Japanese bonds advanced.

Domestic rail issues showed little change, while tea shares and rubbers lost ground.

Record G. M. Stockholders List

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Motors Corp. had the largest number of shareholders in history as of the second quarter. Registered holders totaled 414,832 compared with 413,276 in the first quarter. There were 393,615 holders of common stock and 21,237 preferred share owners.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¾
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
20½	18¾	Adams-Ml (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	31	30½	31	— ¾
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
⅜	[illegible]	Alleghany Cp	5	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun19
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
22¼	16	Alleg L S .85e	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
145	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132	132	132	—2
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	1	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	—2
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	3	24⅛	24	24	— ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	17	16¾	16¾	—1
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	—1
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Jun18
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	12	32⅝	32	32¼	—1
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun20
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	25⅝	26	
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	1	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—1¾
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	56	56	56	—1
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17	17	17	Jun20
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	—2¾
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
9⅜	9	Am Distill	12	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
22¾	15	AmCSug 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	18½	18½	18½	— ½
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun19
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	1	21	21	21	— ¾
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	24¾	24½	24½	—1¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jun20
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
7	6	Am Inv Ill .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun19
89½	65	Am Lopf3½k	7	69	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun19
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¾	17½	17½	Jun19
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	15	[illegible]	½	½	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅝k	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	34	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅞	8½	8½	Jun19
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	36¼	36	36¼	— ⅜
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33½	33⅜	33½	— ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	16½	16½	16½	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10½	10¼	10¼	Jun19
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1
21⅛	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Jun19
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tcb 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	113½	112⅝	113½	— ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	43	43	43	Jun20
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	15	44	41½	41½	—2¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	129	129	+ ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun20
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	41	26	25⅝	25¾	— ¾
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	116¼	116	116	+2½
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	2	54	54	54	—1⅝
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
50	38⅞	Am Z ppf2½k	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Jun20
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	30	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ½
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun20
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	53	53	Jun20
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
37	21	Armst'r C ½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	28	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅝
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	63½	63½	63¾	— ¼
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	2	20	20	20	— ⅝
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	15	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	5	102	101½	102	Jun20
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Jun19
[illegible]	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	45	45	45	—1½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun18
4⅛	2⅜	Aviat Cp .10e	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	10⅜	Bald Loco ct	9	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅝	Barnsdall .60	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23	23	23	Jun20
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84½	84½	84½	Jun20
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20	20	20	—1⅛
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	31	51	50⅛	50¾	—1
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107	107	107	Jun20
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	6	14¼	14	14	— ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	28½	28½	28½	— ½
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	8	20	19½	20	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	7	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¾
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun19
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	*3	18	18	18	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37⅛	37	37	Jun19
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	[illegible]	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(½e)	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	Jun17
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun20
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅜	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	6½	Byers (AM)	9	7	6⅝	7	Jun18
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	3	12¼	12	12	Jun19
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun20
50⅞	46½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun20
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun19
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
27¾	23	Carpen S 1½e	1	23	23	23	Jun20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	65	65	65	—3
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅝
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	4	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅝
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	7	7	Jun19
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Jun18
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12	CenVioletta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun19
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	7	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun18
17	16	Chain Belt ¾e	3	16½	16	16	
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	4	29¾	29⅝	29¾	— ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	Jun19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun18
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	+ ⅜
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rk Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	¼	¼	¼	Jun18
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun19
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	54	58⅜	57⅝	58⅜	—1⅝
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun19
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	Jun20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	2	31	30½	30½	—1½
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	1	67¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½	14	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	3	14	14	14	Jun20
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun20
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	36	36	36	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
29½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun19
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	67	67	67	— ½
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	18	20¼	20	20	—1
100	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	2	99½	99½	99½	Jun19
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	20	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	— ⅝
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	12	25	24¼	24¼	—1¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	33	20¼	20	20⅛	— ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun19
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	21	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14	11⅝	Cons Ed(1.60)	21	13	12⅞	13	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	88	88	88	Jun20
[illegible]	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun20
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	10	5	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun17
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	30	30	30	Jun19
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Cont Baking	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1½
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(3¼e)	8	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	4	37	36¾	37	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	2	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	6	21	20½	20½	— ¾
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	18	18	18	Jun18
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jun 9
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	49¼	48¼	48¼	—1
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun17
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13½	13¾	13½	— ¼
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	2	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	2	25½	24½	24½	— ⅜
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	2	64½	64½	64½	Jun13
9	5⅛	Cub-Am S ¼e	6	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
82	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81½	81½	81½	—1½
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun18
16⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16⅛	16½	16⅛	Jun19
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18¾	12½	Curt' ppf1.10k	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅞	19¼	Curtiss-WA 2e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
17¾	12¾	Cutler-H .60e	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun17
16¼	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
11⅝	8¾	David C .60e	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun19
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	6½	6½	6½	
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel (1½)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	10	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Del Lack&W	9	3	2⅞	3	
½	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 5
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed 1e	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
27¼	18	Diam Mat ¾e	2	21	21	21	— ½
38⅜	33¼	Diam M pf1½	3	36¼	35½	35¾	Jun11
9⅜	8	Diam T M ¼e	2	8	8	8	
18¾	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	4	18	17⅝	18	— ⅝
79½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	3	79½	79½	79½	Jun20
9	8	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun19
27	16⅝	Doehler D (1e)	1	21	21	21	— ½
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.30e	21	11½	10⅞	11½	— ½
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	2	52¼	52	52	—2¼
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	Jun19
15½	13⅛	Dresser M1½g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun17
4½	3¾	Dunhill Int	1	4	4	4	Jun18
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	5	10	10	10	
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	15	113	112	113	— ½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	123	123	123	Jun19
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jun20
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
141	108	Eastman (6a)	2	129	128⅜	129	— ¾
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	27½	27½	27½	—1⅜
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1⅜	⅞	El&M In .06e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27½	20⅝	El Auto 1¼e	7	24¾	24½	24½	—1¼
13⅜	10½	Elec Boat ½e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	22	1	1	1	
32¾	15	El P$6 pf.90k	1	20	20	20	Jun19
35¼	17¼	ElP7pf$1.05k	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	Jun20
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	3	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
26⅜	19¼	El PasoG 2.40	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¾
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	9	2	2	2	
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf5½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Jun16
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun12
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (½e)	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct½e	80	5¾	5½	5¾	
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	3	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	Jun20
2⅞	1½	Eureka V Cl	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun19
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
29¾	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	6	21¾	21½	21½	Jun18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	1	30½	30½	30½	—1½
29¾	19⅜	Fajardo Sug 2	7	20	19¼	19¼	—1¼
8¼	6¼	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6	6	6	— ¾
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun17
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	9	9	9	Jun13
4¼	3⅜	Fed M T .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
87	77	Fed DS pf4¼	1	79	79	79	Jun15
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	2	9½	9¼	9½	Jun 5
41¾	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	3	37	36¾	37	— ¾
16⅝	13⅜	Firestone ½e	10	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
98	87½	Firestone pf 6	2	97⅜	96½	96½	
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jun20
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote .40e	7	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	86	86	86	M'y14
20	15	Florence S ½e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y27
32½	27⅝	Food Ma 1.40	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
17	16	Foster 6 1½	1	16	16	16	Jun20
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun19
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	30	30	30	—1
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
		G					
2⅜	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun18
2⅜	1⅜	Gair Robt ¼g	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun17
3⅝	2⅜	Gar Wood	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅜	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½a	1	10	10	10	Jun18
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun17
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	2	100	100	100	Jun18
46¾	36	Gen Am Tr 1e	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¾
4⅛	3½	Gen Bak .20e	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	Jun20
3	2¼	Gen Cable	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Jun18
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	1	74½	74½	74½	Jun18
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	Jun18
28⅜	21½	Gen El 1.05e	33	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅛
40½	23¾	Gen Fds .90e	7	30⅞	29¾	30¼	— ¾
116	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	113	113	113	Jun12
1¾	⅝	Gen G & El A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	[redacted]
38¼	30	Gen Motors 1e	39	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ¾
126	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	2	124¾	124	124	Jun19
3⅛	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	2	2	2	2	Jun19
30	16½	Gen O Ad A 4	1	19	19	19	Jun17
12⅞	10¾	Gen Prec ½e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	Jun19
5¾	4	Gen P Ik	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun11
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry S ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun19
½	¼	Gen Real&Ut	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28½	23	Gen R'I&U pf	1	27	27	27	Jun19
19¼	14½	Gen Refr .60e	5	16⅜	16	16	Jun19
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ½e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun20
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun20
16½	11	Gen Time ¼e	2	11	11	11	M'y23
10⅜	7½	Gen T&R ½e	2	10	10	10	
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50½	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	10	50	49	49¾	Jun19

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun17
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	56	56	56	Jun11
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
4	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	Jun 4
[illegible]	¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun18
2⅜	1¾	Goebel Bw .20	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
18¼	13	Goodrich (2g)	14	17	16⅝	17	— ½
71¾	56	Goodrich pf 5	1	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
17⅝	10¼	Goodyear T ¾e	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
80¾	60⅛	Goodyear pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	Jun16
3	1¾	Goth Hosiery	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Page	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5½	4⅛	Graby M .60a	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
7¾	6	Grand Union	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	1	7	7	7	Jun17
31	22⅛	Grant (1.40a)	3	29	28½	28½	Jun20
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	5	25	25	25	Jun15
17¼	14¾	Gt N I O ct 2g	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
25⅝	20	Gt Nor pf 1e	2	20	19¾	20	
28¼	22⅜	Gt West Sug 2	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
33½	25	Green HL (2a)	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	2	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf .55	1	11	11	11	Jun17
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	5	2½	2½	2½	Jun20
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	18	Gulf Mpf2½g	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun16
12¼	8¾	Hall Print 1a	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
10½	8½	Hamil W .40e	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun18
15⅝	12½	Harb-Wa ⅝e	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun13
1⅞	[illegible]	Hayes Mfg	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	5½	Hayes Ind ½e	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	M'y21
93½	81	Hazel Atlas 5	4	84½	84½	84½	Jun12
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	22	5	5	5	— ⅛
57	45	Helme 3¾e	1	55	55	55	Jun17
12¾	10¼	Hercules (1)	2	11	11	11	Jun18
72	51	Herc Pw 1.10e	2	58	58	58	Jun18
40¾	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jun16
102½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	7	91	91	91	+5
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	2	13	12½	12½	Jun 2
13⅜	11	Hires 1.20a	1	12	12	12	Jun 3
22¾	14¼	Holland F (2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
[illegible]	6	Hollander ½e	3	6½	6½	6½	Jun18
18⅜	13⅜	Holly Sug ½e	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
38¼	22½	Homestake4½	17	35	32⅞	33¼	—1¾
34	27	Hou Her A 2½	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun18
10⅜	8¼	Hou Her B ½e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	1	38	38	38	— ⅝
105	96	Household pf 5	1	102	102	102	— ½
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
4	2	Hudson&M pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun19
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun20
4⅜	3⅛	Hudson Motor	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	5⅝	Illinois Cent	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18¾	13	Ill Cent pf	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 9
9¾	6⅜	Indian Refin	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
16⅜	10⅜	Ind P&L 1.60	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅜
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	Jun19
100	74	Inger-Rand 3e	1	83	83	83	Jun20
74½	57	Inland Steel 4	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun20
12⅜	8¾	Inspir Cop ½e	9	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
6⅝	5½	Insur ct (.20)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun10
23½	19¾	Iterchem 1.60	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
10⅜	5¼	Itercon R .40g	7	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
8	5⅞	Interlake ⅜g	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	2	128½	128½	129½	— ¾
52	40	Int Harvest 2	19	45½	44½	45½	— ⅜
160½	147	Int Harv pf 7	1	156	156	156	Jun18
⅝	⅜	Int Hydro El A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
6¼	3½	Int Minerals	11	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ¼
45	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	2	43	42½	42½	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int M&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
2¾	2⅛	Int Mining ¼g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
28¾	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	25	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¾
130	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	M'y28
15¾	9⅛	Int Paper Co	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
60⅞	48¾	Int Paper pf 5	2	48½	48	48	— ⅞
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
48¼	39	Int Salt (1e)	1	41	41	41	Jun16
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	2	27	27	27	— ½
39	26	Int Silver 2e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Jun19
96	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jun10
3	1½	Int Tel & Tel	29	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Interst DS ¾e	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	Jun19
9	7¾	Intertype ½e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
32⅜	24¾	Island Cr C 1e	5	27½	27	27½	Jun17
		J—K—L					
8	5⅝	Jarvis 1⅛g	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun19
35½	18⅝	Jewel Tea (1e)	2	23½	23	23	— ⅜
107⅝	85	Jewel T pf4¼	1	96	96	96	Jun17
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	6	53½	53⅜	53½	
24¾	17½	Jones&L 1½e	8	19⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ½
64	54¾	Jones&L pfA 5	2	56¾	56½	56½	— ¼
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	5	64	64	64	— ¼
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	1	8	8	8	Jun17
9½	5	Kalam S&F.60	1	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
4¾	2¾	Kan City Sou	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—1
11½	6	Kaufmann .40e	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
12⅞	10¼	Kels H A 1¾k	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun20
7¼	4⅜	Kelsey H B ⅜e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun17
37½	26⅜	Kennecott (1e)	21	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	— ⅝
13¾	11¾	Key S&W .70e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun19
29	25	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	26	26	26	Jun19
[illegible]	1¾	Kinney (GR)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	2	19	18½	19	— ¼
3¼	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun15
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	8	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	11½	Lambert 1½	3	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Jun20
9¾	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y13
21½	15½	Lee R&T ¾e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
23⅛	18½	Lehigh PC ¾e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	8½	Lehigh V C pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun20
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Cp (1)	12	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
13	12	Lehn&Fk .70e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun15
27	18	Lerner Strs (2)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
26¼	20½	Lib-O-FG ½e	7	24	23¾	24	— ¾
5¼	4	Lib, McN .45e	1	4	4	4	— ¼
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	5	26½	26	26	Jun16
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	1	63	63	63	— ¼
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	4	63½	63	63½	+ ¼
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	Jun 9
19⅛	16⅛	Lily Tulip	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun11
32⅞	22½	Lima Loco(1e)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	4	29½	29	29	—1
10¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref 1	1	10	10	10	— ⅜
15½	11⅜	Liquid Carb 1	5	13	13	13	Jun19
24½	14⅝	Lockheed A 2g	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
42⅜	37	Loew's Inc (2)	12	40½	40	40	—1
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	6	34	33½	34	
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun18
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
15¼	11½	Lorillard ½e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jun20
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA1½	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun11
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacA&F 1.15e	3	18½	18	18	Jun 5
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck 3g	4	29	29	29	— ¼
21½	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	3	18¼	18	18¼	
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq G ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
27¾	20	Magma Cop 1e	1	20½	20⅜	20½	—1
4⅝	2⅜	Manati Sugar	3	2½	2½	2½	Jun19
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
16⅝	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 4
1⅞	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun17
3½	2¾	Mar Mid .18e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12⅝	8½	Marsh Fld .80	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
6⅛	3½	Martin-Parry	1	3½	3½	3½	
27½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1	8	25½	25	25	— ¾
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun20
29½	20	Math Alk ⅝e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
46½	31	May Dept St 3	4	37	37	37	— ¼
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun18
18	14	Maytag pf (3)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
10¼	9	McCall 1.40	2	10	10	10	+ ⅜
14	10	McCrory St 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun19
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y 7
18½	14	McGraw Elec 2	9	18⅜	18	18	Jun20
8	6½	McGr H .30e	6	6½	6½	6½	
34¼	28	McInty h2.22a	3	32	31½	32	—1¼
12¾	9¾	McKess&R ½e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
108⅜	101	McKes pf 5¼	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	Jun20
7¼	5⅛	McLellan .40e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 9
7¼	6	Mead Corp ½e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun19
72	64	M'd pfBww5½	1	64	64	64	Jun 4
32	21⅛	Melville Sh(2)	1	24	24	24	Jun20
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
29½	21	Merch&M ½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jun19
30½	24¼	MestaMa 2¼e	1	27	27	27	— ½
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	2	5	5	5	— ⅜
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont .40e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun19
23¼	16⅛	Midland Stl 1e	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Jun16
42½	33½	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	38	38	38	—1
109	108½	Min-H pfC4¼	60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'y19
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
67	59	Min-M pf3¼k	5	59½	59	59½	Jun 9
12	8¾	Mission C .85g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun19
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
14¼	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	2	14	14	14	
91	66	Monsanto (2)	1	74	74	74	—1
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y12
31⅜	23½	Mont Wd 1½e	24	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun10
8⅜	6⅛	Motor Prod 1g	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12¼	9⅞	Motor Whl.40e	2	11	10¾	10¾	Jun20
25⅝	20¾	Mueller Br 1e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3¼	2½	Mullins Mfg B	2	2½	2½	2½	
14	11½	Munsing 2½g	3	14	13½	14	Jun11

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy GC (4)	3	52½	52⅛	52⅛	—2⅜
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp ½g	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	30½	Myers Br (1e)	2	31¾	31¼	31¾	Jun18
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun12
5⅝	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	43	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun18
4¼	3	Nat Auto Fib	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Nat Au pf.60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun19
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat .55g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun19
16	11	Nat Bis 1.10e	13	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ½
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	155½	155½	155½	Jun17
15	12⅛	Nat Bd&S .60	5	14	14	14	Jun 1
5½	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun19
16½	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	25	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Nat Cyl G .80	1	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
14⅞	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
5½	4⅝	Nat Dept Strs	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅝	Nat D S pf.60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun20
22⅞	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	15	22⅛	21¾	21¾	—1⅜
16½	14¼	Nat En&S ⅜e	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	M'y21
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ½	3	14	13½	13½	+ ⅝
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	151½	151½	151½	Jun11
17¾	14¼	Nat M&Sm ½e	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	Jun18
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ½e	2	33	33	33	— ¼
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
53½	43¾	Nat Steel (3)	2	47½	46½	46½	—1
6¼	4	Nat Supply	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
63	45¾	NS5½pf2¾k	3	49½	49	49	—1
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Sup $2pf	1	10	10	10	Jun18
3⅜	2⅝	Nat Tea	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas ½e	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun19
7½	5¾	Nehi Corp .40e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11	Neisner Br 1a	1	14	14	14	Jun20
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	35	35	35	Jun 4
30½	22½	Newmont M¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun19
11⅞	7¼	Newport I .20e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25½	18	Newpt N S 1e	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun20
109½	99⅛	Newp N S pf 5	1	100	100	100	
32¼	23⅞	NY Air Br(1e)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun15
10	6⅞	NY Cent RR	58	7	6¾	6⅞	
17⅛	11½	NY Chi&St L	6	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	8	37¼	36¾	37¼	—1
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun19
6	4	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun12
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 9
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	18	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
¼	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 3
30¾	19	NY Ship (½e)	42	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
23⅜	15½	Noblitt-Sp 1e	6	19½	19½	19½	
192	143	Norf&West 10	6	151½	151	151	—1¼
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
10⅝	6½	No Am Co.68f	22	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
52⅝	39	No Am 6 pf 3	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun20
53	39	NoA5¾pf2⅞k	6	44	43¾	44	Jun19
7	4½	Northern Pac	13	5	4⅞	5	
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	106⅛	106	106	Jun16
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	8¼	Norwich P .40e	1	9	9	9	Jun18
		O—P					
8¼	6⅜	Ohio Oil ¼e	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
24	17	Oliver Fm ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun18
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun20
3⅝	2⅞	Oppenh'm .40g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
13½	11½	Otis Elev .40e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun19
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
61	51	Otis S1pf5½k	12	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	— ⅜
22¾	16⅞	Out M&M 1e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 4
54	31¾	Owens-I-G (2)	4	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	2	8	8	8	Jun20
15	7	Pac Fin 1.20	4	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ½
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
31	20⅝	Pac Lighting 3	7	26½	26	26	— ¾
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (1e)	1	16	16	16	Jun19
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun20
2½	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	42	16¼	15⅜	16¼	— ⅛
8⅝	7	Pan A Pet ¼g	4	7	7	7	Jun17
1⅝	1	Panhandle .10e	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun17
28½	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	1	27	27	27	—1⅝
15⅝	11¾	Param Pict 1	35	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
114½	100½	Param 1pf 6	1	109	109	109	
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah .10g	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun18
29¼	19½	Parke Dav .70e	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
17½	13½	Parker Rust 1	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 4
20½	13⅞	Patino M 1¾e	13	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
55½	44	Pen&Fd 1½e	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun18
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun16
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun18
44	35¾	Penn-Dpf1¼k	1	36	36	36	Jun19
13½	11	Penn G Sand 1	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun20
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (1e)	23	19¼	19	19¼	
23⅛	18	Peoples D 1.60	1	18	18	18	M'y19
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	40	40	40	Jun18
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
23½	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola ½e	59	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ¾
7½	4⅜	Pere Marquette	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun18
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	21	21	21	Jun19
6	4	Petrol Cp .20a	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32¾	22⅝	Phelphs D .80e	7	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅝
40½	28½	Phila 6pf (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jun20
10¾	7⅝	Philco Cp .35e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun20
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	72	71¾	71¾	—1¾
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jun19
103¾	103	PhM4½pf4½	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Jun19
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7½	7½	7½	
41⅝	30	Phillips Pet 2	9	36¾	36	36¾	
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅞
10⅞	6½	Pitt & W Va	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun11
4⅜	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun15
36¾	26½	Pittsburgh pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jun15
6¼	4¾	Pitt C&I ½g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun13
9⅝	7⅝	Pitt Forg ½e	2	8	8	8	Jun11
5¼	4	Pitt S&B ¼e	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun18
1⅜	1	Pittston Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun15
14⅝	11⅜	Plym Oil .80	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
17	15½	Pond Creek½e	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun11
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun17
16⅛	9½	Postal Tel pf	10	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ¼
8½	5⅝	PressedSC¼e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8¾	6⅜	PrS1pf.06¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y18
29¼	22⅛	PrSC2pf⅝e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun10
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	5	47	47	47	—1¼
14½	9½	Pub Sv NJ ½e	3	10⅛	10	10	
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
86⅜	[illegible]	P S NJ $5pf5	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
115	111½	P S El&Gpf 5	1	112	111	112	Jun17
26⅜	21	Pullman (1)	21	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅜
10	7	Pure Oil ½g	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	92	92	92	Jun20
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	82	82	82	Jun19
10⅞	9⅝	Purity Bak ½e	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
		Q—R					
9⅞	8¼	Quak S O ½e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun17
3¼	2½	Radio Cp .20e	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	
54¼	46½	Radio pf 3½	5	52⅛	50⅞	50⅞	—1⅝
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
46½	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun15
17½	15½	Raybest-M ¾e	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ½e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf(2)	4	24½	24½	24½	Jun17
15⅛	11½	Reading Co(1)	1	12	12	12	Jun20
27½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	25½	25⅜	25⅜	Jun 7
23¼	20	Reading 2pf 2	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun18
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	9	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun19
12¼	10¾	Reliance ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun11
9¾	7⅛	Rem Rad .65e	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
63¼	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Jun12
4¼	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
19	13½	Repub St ¾e	17	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
86¾	70⅜	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	73	73	73	Jun17
6⅜	4½	Rev Cop & Br	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
4⅞	3⅝	Reyn Spr .40e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27½	20	Rey Tob B .85e	15	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Richfield O ⅝g	1	7	7	7	
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co ¼e	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun18
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant .28g	1	4	4	4	Jun18
19½	16	Fuberoid .30e	2	18	18	18	Jun20
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	5	8⅛	8	8	— ½
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	4	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	3	34	33⅞	34	— ¾
34⅞	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	4	24	24	24	— ¼
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
⅞	⅛	St L San Fr pf	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun10
[illegible]	9½	Savage Arms 1e	3	11	10⅞	11	— ¼
16⅝	12¾	Schenley (1g)	19	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
89½	78	Schen pf 5½	2	82	82	82	Jun17
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1⅜
[illegible]	⅛	Seaboard Air L	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1	[illegible]	Seaboard ALpf	9	¾	⅝	¾	Jun18
13¼	10½	Seaboard O 1	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
3⅜	2	Seagrave Corp	2	2	2	2	Jun17
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	29	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅞
7¾	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	7	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10	8	Sharon Stl ½e	1	8	8	8	
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
61¼	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	1	58	58	58	Jun18
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un O 1g	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Silver King	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Simmons ½e	5	14⅛	14	14	— ½
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun18
26	20½	Simonds S.80e	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
28½	19⅜	Skelley O 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	—1⅜
20¾	16	Smith AO ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun19
13⅛	9	Smith & Corle	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun19
17	13¼	Snider Pack 1e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun20
8⅛	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½)	56	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Sou AG&P.10e	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
26¼	18	S P Rico 1¾e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	1	18	18	18	Jun20
12⅛	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	1	10	10	10	Jun20
13⅝	10	Southern Pac	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18⅝	12½	Southern Ry	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	23¾	Southern Ry pf	2	24½	24	24	— ½
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	39	39	39	Jun20
1⅞	1¼	Sparks-Withing	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
20¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Jun12
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Corp 2g	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
37	31½	Spicer Mfg(2e)	5	34	34	34	Jun17
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅜	28	Square D Co 1e	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
49½	40½	Squibb 1¼e	1	44	44	44	+1¼
113	111⅝	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr20
5	2¾	Stand Brands	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	3	98⅛	98	98	— ⅜
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas&El	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1⅝	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
22⅞	18	Std O Cal .70e	24	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
27½	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	25	24⅛	23½	24⅛	
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ 1a	28	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
33¼	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	2	30¼	29¾	29¾	—1¼
34¾	24	Starrett (1e)	2	24¾	24	24	—1
57	42	Sterl Pr 3.80	2	55	54¼	54¼	—1⅜
6	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	9	4	3¾	4	
5⅝	4	Stone&W.60g	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	5	50	50	50	Jun18
5⅞	3⅜	Sunshine ¼e	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun19
1⅝	1	Superior O .05g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	2	10	10	10	Jun19
21	17⅜	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	20	20	20	Jun19
3⅝	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y28
25	20¾	Swift Co 1.20a	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	4	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
5¼	4	Sym-Gld .35e	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott (.20e)	3	4¾	4½	4¾	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Telautogr .10g	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun11
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ½e	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11¾	7⅜	Texas&Pac Ry	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun11
39¼	30	Texas Co (2)	12	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅜
3	2	Texas GP .10e	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jun18
34⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
6⅜	5	Tex PC&O .40	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6	4½	Tex P L T .10g	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	6⅜	Thatcher Mfg	1	7	7	7	Jun16
42	38¾	That cv pf 3.60	1	41	41	41	Jun17
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 2
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid .10e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun18
3¾	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Thomp JR .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	18½	Thomp Pr ¾e	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun12
10⅜	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9	9	9	— ½
10⅝	8	Tide W A .60a	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun16
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
43¼	31½	Timken R B 1e	6	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅛
4⅜	4	Transamer(½)	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅜	7⅝	Trans&West A	7	9	9	9	— ½
12¾	8¾	Transue-W 1e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun19
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	5½	Truax-Tr .57e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun19
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun12
10¼	7½	Twen C-F ¼e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
23¼	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	5	23	23	23	Jun18
3½	1⅝	Twin City R T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6¾	5⅛	Twin Cch ⅜g	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun19
36½	28⅝	Underwood 1e	2	34¼	34	34¼	— ½
9¼	7⅞	Union Bag ¼e	2	8	8	8	
74¾	58	Union Cb 2¼e	32	64⅞	64⅛	64¾	— ⅝
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
81½	74½	Union Pac pf 4	2	75¼	75	75	— ⅜
30	24	Union TC .90e	4	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
12¼	7⅞	United Air L	6	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅜
36⅝	23⅞	United Airc 1e	7	24¾	24⅛	24½	— ⅝
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅞
13½	9⅞	Unit Bisc ½e	3	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
45½	37	United Carb 3	1	42	42	42	—3½
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 9
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
16⅝	12	Unit Cp pf 3k	15	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ½
6⅜	4½	United Drug	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2¾	1¾	Unit Dyewood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun18
35	25¾	Unit E&F 1¼e	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun15
72½	48½	United Fruit 4	5	54	53	53	—1⅞
5½	3½	Unit G I ¼e	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	1	100	100	100	Jun20
15⅛	11¾	Unit M&M 1a	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	5	3	3	3	Jun20
3½	2½	US&For Sec	4	3⅛	3	3	Jun17
11¾	6¼	US Freight	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun17
49⅞	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	7	47	46⅛	47	—1
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34¼	24½	US Ind Al 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun20
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	7	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
10¾	7	US Leather A	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
114	99	US L ppf 9½k	1	114	114	114	Jun17
26¼	22	US Pipe&F 2	3	25¾	25½	25½	
30	26¾	US Play Cd 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun11
24½	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun20
1	⅝	US Real&Imp	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun19
18¾	13⅝	US Rubber	34	17	16½	16¾	— ⅝
77½	54	US Rubber 1pf	2	75½	75	75	—1⅛
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	44¼	44	44¼	Jun20
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	1	62	62	62	Jun17
55¾	44¼	US Steel (2e)	42	45¾	45⅛	45⅜	—1
119¾	107½	US Steel pf 7	8	107⅞	107½	107½	— ⅜
24	15½	US Tob (.62e)	1	19	19	19	Jun20
1	⅝	United Stockyd	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun20
[illegible]	⅜	Unit Stores A	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
44	34½	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	35	35	35	Jun 1
24⅝	13	Univ-Cycl ¼e	3	13	13	13	Jun12
		V—W					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun10
11½	8	Van Norm ½e	1	8	8	8	Jun20
24⅜	19	Van Raalte 1e	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun19
20⅞	14⅝	Vanadium ¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	—1
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun17
25½	18¾	Vic Ch Wk .30e	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
33½	22⅛	Va-C Ch6pf 1g	2	32½	32½	32½	Jun20
31¾	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun16
29½	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Vultee Air ½e	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun18
[illegible]	16¾	Vultee pf 1¼	4	18½	18	18	Jun17
30⅜	22⅞	Wabash RR pf	15	26	25½	26	— ⅜
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
18½	16	Walgreen 1.60	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jun20
102	97½	Walg p ww 4½	1	97½	97½	97½	
36	31⅛	Walker(H)(h4)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¾
15⅝	12⅞	Walker pf (h1)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 5
4⅝	3½	Walworth .20e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Ward Baking A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¾
[illegible]	⅜	Ward Baking B	3	½	½	½	
21⅞	16	Ward Baking pf	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
5⅞	4¼	Warner Br Pic	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ¼
1¼	½	Warren Bros	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25¼	25	Warren B rct	1	25¼	25	25¼	Jun18
39½	25¼	Warren Fdy 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
19	13¼	Wash G Lt 1½	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun20
13½	12	Waukesha M 1	1	13	13	13	Jun20
15¾	11½	Wayne Pump 2	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun19
20¼	15	Wesson O ¾e	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
70	59½	Wesson pf (4)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 8
18	12⅜	W Va P&P 1e	2	13	13	13	
104½	99½	W VaP&P pf 6	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 9
16½	12¾	West Auto (2)	8	15⅜	15	15	— ⅞
3½	2	West Maryland	2	2	2	2	
8¼	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	⅜	West Pac pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun11
27¾	23⅛	West Un T 1e	8	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
19¼	13⅞	West Air ½e	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
81¼	63⅛	West E&M 2e	11	70	68¼	68¾	—1⅜
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	1	24	24	24	Jun18
31½	22	Westv Chl 1.40	1	26	25¾	26	Jun16
27¼	20	Wheel Stl 1e	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
15	13	WhiteDen .60	4	13½	13	13	Jun 9
15⅝	12¼	White Mot ½e	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
3⅞	3	White Rk .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1¾	White Sew M	3	2	2	2	Jun17
53	40	White S pf½k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf 2	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun19
2⅛	1½	Wilcox Oil	2	2	2	2	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overl'd	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	5	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	3¾	Wilson & Co	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
73¾	56	Wilson$6pf 3k	4	60⅛	60	60	— ¼
24	18½	Woodw'd ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun15
28	21½	Woolw'th 1.60	43	26½	25⅞	26¼	— ⅝
21⅜	14¾	Worth P & M	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
57¼	44	Wor cv ppf4½	1	49	49	49	Apr28
54	42¼	Wor pr pf 4½	1	46	46	46	Jun18
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ½
		Y—Z					
19¾	15⅝	Yale & T .60	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
13½	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	2	11	10⅞	11	
7¼	5	Young S&W 1	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun18
37½	28¼	YoungS&T 1½e	3	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
84	78	Yng S&Tpf5½	2	80	80	80	
12¼	7	Youngst S ¼e	4	7¾	7½	7¾	
13¾	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	8	13	12¾	13	
2¼	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jun18

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Senators Warn Of Dangers Of 'Colossal Debt'

WASHINGTON (AP) — With nearly $94,000,000,000 appropriated since the start of the present Congressional session on January 5, many legislators are beginning to talk of a necessity to hold down further financial commitments.

Two veteran Senators — Norris (Ind-Neb) and McKellar (D-Tenn)—gave public notice this week of their belief that Congress must proceed with more caution when voting money. They teamed to oppose a broad program of Government payments to civilians suffering injury, disability, death or detention as a result of enemy attack.

"The financial resources of our Government are not unlimited," Senator Norris warned. "The imagination is staggered by the colossal debt we are piling up."

Senator McKellar, chairman of the Appropriation subcommittee that has handled most of the multi-billion-dollar war appropriations of recent months, protested that "we shall not have money to conduct the war if we continue to make forays on the Treasury."

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) served notice that he would ask that the civilian benefit measure be referred to the Senate Finance Committee for study.

Clerks of the Senate Appropriations Committee said Congress already had voted about $93,600,000,000 cash in slightly more than five months and that pending budget estimates totalled $40,000,000,000 additional.

These totals involve only direct cash appropriations and do not include many billions of contractural authority.

Some economists estimate that it will require at least two years to spend the war appropriations already made and pending, calculating that production limits will restrict war spending to around $72,000,000,000 a year.

Syndicate Offers Nat'l Light Stock For Houston Issue

New York, June 22 (AP)—In the first move of its kind under the Securities Act, a group of more than 300 security dealers throughout the nation today started a solicitation for exchange of National Light & Power Co. $6 preferred stock for the common stock of the Houston Lighting & Power Co.

Smith, Barney & Co., Lazard Freres & Co. and Blyth & Co. head the solicitation as "dealer managers."

The offer of exchange of securities is a step in the proposed dissolution of the National Power & Light Co., a holding company in the Electric Bond & Share group. Houston Lighting & Power is a subsidiary of the former.

The exchange terms are 2 shares of Houston Lighting common for one share of National $6 preferred with dividend adjustments.

Members of the dealer manager organization will receive as compensatio na commission of $2 a share of National $6 preferred exchanged as a result of their solicitations.

War Buying Agencies Exempt From Penalty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced an amendment to the price-ceiling regulations which exempts from penalties war procurement agencies which pay higher than contract prices for materails.

OPA explained that the amendment was designed to enable contracting officers of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Lend-Lease Administration to buy war materials "without waiting to determine whether the seller's prices were in conformity with the general maximum price regulation."

OPA emphasized that the change merely exempts war procurement officers from penalties "and in no way lifts the price ceiling for the seller or relieves the seller from any requirement of the general maximum price regulation."

Open-Top Coal Car Shortage Is Threatened

NEW YORK (AP)—Principal threats of railroad equipment shortages involve open-top cars for coal and other heavy loading carload freight, says Railway Age in its current issue.

"Total carloadings were slightly smaller in May," said the publication, "than last year because of the remarkable increase in average loading per car of less-than-carload merchandise. Consequently, the surplus of box cars actually increased from 33,705 in the last week of May, 1941, to 42,454 in the last week of May, 1942.

"But loadings of carload freight increased 7.2 per cent in May and were only 2 per cent smaller than at the 1941 peak last October. This reduced the surplus of gondola and hopper cars from almost 17,000 in the last week of May, 1941, to less than 10,000 in the last week of May, 1942."

Pig Iron Output

CHICAGO (AP)—Pig iron capacity at the South Chicago and Toledo, Ohio, plants of Interlake Iron Corporation is undergoing expansion, the company said. Capacity of the South Chicago unit will be increased to 100,000 tons annually and that at Toledo to 40,000 tons.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Industry War Role Seen Clearly Fixed

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers protested to Senator Harry Truman (D), Missouri, today that a Senate committee's recent report that "the role of the woolen industry in our war economy is not defined six months after Pearl Harbor" is ridiculous and patently untrue."

The NAWM official, Arthur Besse, wrote to Senator Truman, who heads the committee, that "I cannot understand how anyone can believe that the role of this industry has not been defined nor that its role could have been played in a manner better calculated to reflect credit on the industry itself and on the officials in the WPB who have supervised and directed its operation."

The Senate committee, a special group investigating national defense, reported to the Senate last Thursday on charges made by Robert R. Guthrie, former WPB official, that some board officials were obstructing conversion of industries to war production.

Among dollar-a-year-men singled out by Mr. Guthrie was Kenneth C. Marriner, chief of the wool fabrics section of WPB. Mr. Guthrie said Mr. Marriner had objected to blending of textiles.

Asserting that the committee's conclusions "appear to be based wholly upon the testimony of a witness who knows nothing whatever about the woolen industry, Mr. Besse wrote that the industry "for years blended fibers on a huge scale and the extent of blending since the supply of wool was restricted has increased considerably."

Mr. Besse said that no conversion of the industry was required, and that all that was needed were orders for military fabrics," which automatically take precedence over civilian work."

Deliveries to the Quartermaster Corps are in the aggregate "considerably ahead of schedule and even further ahead of actual present needs," he declared.

Government Starts Suit Against 11 Electric Concerns

TRENTON, N. J., June 22 (AP)—The Government's multi-million dollar monopoly suit against 11 leadings firms in the electric bulb manufacturing industry started today before United States District Court Judge Phillip Forman.

Trial of the suit, filed Jan. 27 by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, was expected to take months.

The trial began with lengthy marking of exhibits the Government planned to present.

The Government has classified the General Electric Company, one of the defendants, as the "dominating company" in the incandescent lamp industry in the United States.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, another defendant, accepted on April 11 a consent decree in which it agreed to wide restraints.

The Government charges the defendants with fixing prices, restricting production and controlling the business of foreign and domestic independent manufacturers. It seeks to void patent licensing agreements through which it charges a monopoly was maintained.

Trial of the suit was postponed twice to facilitate negotiations for a settlement.

Other defendants are the Corning Glass Works; the American Blank Company, Corning, N. Y.; International General Electric Co., Inc., New York; Empire Machine Co., Portland, Me.; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Dutch West West Indies and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem, Mass.; Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works; Chicago, and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N. J.

U. S. Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that subscriptions totaling $3,113,000,000 were received last week for $1,500,000,000 of ⅝ per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Investors who asked for amounts up to and including $25,000 were alloted the full amount of their requests. Other investors were allotted 50 per cent, but not less than $25,000.

OPA Rules on Adding Tax Increase to Price

WASHINGTON (AP) — In an amendment to price ceiling regulations, the Office of Price Administration ruled that any tax increase may be passed on to the purchaser provided the increase is stated separately from the selling price.

The ruling applies to excise, sales, gross proceeds, gross receipts and similar taxes. It is not effective if the tax law or ordinance prohibits the tax from being passed on.

Boston Stocks

June 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20d	Bird & Son. Inc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
8.75	Bos & Albany	79	77¾	77¾	79¼
2.00	Bos Edison	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
6.00	Bos Elevated	56¾	56	56	56¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
..	Eastern SS	6	6	6	6
.50d	Narr Ras A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	85	84	84	86¼
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	57⅝	57	57½	58
6.00	Ver & Mass	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	99

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Municipal Officer

Charles J. Fox

Demands Upon City Governments Seen Increasing Daily

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Demands upon municipal governments are increasing daily despite a decline in revenues due to the war program, Charles J. Fox, President of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, said.

"Nine-tenths of our people will remain in civilian life and, although their occupations and habits of living will change, their essential needs will continue," Mr. Fox asserted in a speech prepared for the Association's 37th conference.

"That means that our municipal governments must continue to function but under greater handicaps," the Boston, Mass., city auditor added. "In fact, the demands upon local governments are daily increasing as the true dimensions of the task of civilian defense are more truly seen."

Rubber and gasoline rationing mean "not only an immediate loss of revenue to those municipalities which share in the distribution of state gasoline tax collections but also the ultimate loss of excise and other taxes paid to municipalities by automobile owners," Mr. Fox asserted.

Increased federal income taxes represent another problem for municipalities, he added, pointing out that "local tax payments represent a secondary lien on taxpayers' income in comparison with federal income tax payments."

Mr. Fox declared municipalities face "increased appropriations for compensation purposes" forced by "the abnormally high returns offered to workers in defense industries in comparison with the present wage and compensation schedules in local governments."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Bear'gs Co of America 7% cum 1st pf	$3.50	..	June 18	June 12
Bohack (H C) Co 1st pf	$1	..	July 10	June 17
Calif Ore Pow 7% pf	$3.50	..	July 15	June 30
Calif Ore Pow 6% pf	$3	..	July 15	June 30
Calif Ore Pow 6% pf (1927)	$3	..	July 15	June 30
Easy Washing Machine Co. Ltd 7% pf	17½c	..	July 2	June 20
Iowa Elec Co 7% pf A	43¾c	..	June 30	June 16
Iowa Elec Co 6½% pf B	40⅝c	..	June 30	June 16
Iowa South Util Co 7% pf arrears cert	$1.75	..	July 1	June 23
Iowa Southern Util Co 6½% pf ar cert	$1.62½	..	July 1	June 23
Iowa So Util Co 6% pf ar certificates	$1.50	..	July 1	June 23
Reed (C A) Co $2 pf A	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
St. Lawr Paper Mills Co Ltd 6% pf	75c	..	July 15	June 18
St Lawr Corp Ltd 4% Class A conv pf	25c	..	July 15	June 30
Walker & Co $2.50 Class A	62½c	..	July 15	June 30
Extra				
Nashua Mfg Co 1st pf	83c	..	July 1	June 23
Cent Franklin Proc	$1	..	July 1	June 19
Chic Ry Euip	50c	..	July 1	June 20
Consol Road Co	$3	..	June 24	June 18
Equit In Corp of Mass	25c	..	June 26	June 22
Harrisburg Hotel Co (Pa)	50c	..	June 29	June 16
Hyde Pk Bwg Assn	50c	..	July 16	July 2
Imp Paper & Color Cp	$1.25	..	June 25	June 16
Mass Inv Tr	24c	..	July 20	June 30
North Texas Co	15c	..	July 1	June 25
Noxema Chem Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Noxema Chem Co Class B	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Selby Shoe Co	65c	..	July 6	June 25
Weymouth L&P Co	40c	..	June 26	June 18
Winchedon E L & P Co	$1	..	June 26	June 18
Worcester Sub Elec So.	75c	..	June 26	June 18
Citizens Nat Bk & Tr (Englewood)	5c	..	July 1	June 30
Initial				
Erie R R	50c	..	July 10	June 30
Erie R R (ctfs B Int)	50c	..	July 30	June 30
Liquidating				
Anglo-National Corp $2 cum Class A	$1	..	June 30	June 20
Cleve & Buff Transit	$5	..	June 25	June 15
Regular				
Albank Pkg Co.	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Albany Pkg Co. pf.	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Amer Locker Co Inc $1.50 non-cum Class A	30c	..	June 30	June 22
Am Mfg Co	50c	..	July 1	June 19
Am Mfg Co pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 19
Apex Elec pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 26
Brandtjen&Kluge	25c	..	July 1	June 23
Business Sys Ltd	$1	Q	June 30	June 25
Business Sys 6% non-cum pf B	15c	Q	June 30	June 25
Ca. Bk of Com	$2	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Can Gen Invs reg.	12½c	Q	July 15	June 30
Can Gen Invests.	12½c	..	July 15	......
Cent Spec Co	12½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Chic Ry Eq 7% pf.	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 20
Chic&So Air I 7% cum conv pf	17½c	Q	July 1	June 23
Delaware Tr Co (Wilmington, Del)	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Detroit Stl Prod	25c	..	July 10	June 30
Elgin Sweeper Co $2 ptc pr pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Elgin Sweeper Co 40c cum pf	10c	Q	July 1	June 20
Fehr (F.) Bwg pf	3c	S	July 1	June 25
1st Nat Bk (Phila)	$4	Q	July 1	June 20
Fletcher Trust Co (Indianapolis	$3	S	July 1	June 21
Fulton National Bank (Atlanta)	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 30
Fulton National Bank (Atlanta)	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Gardner Elec Lt	$4	..	July 15	June 30
Gardener El Lt pf	$2.50	S	June 30	June 20
Gen Investors Tr (Boston) benef int	6c	..	July 20	June 30
Gt Lakes S S Co	50c	..	June 30	June 22
Hotels Statler 7 pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 26
Hotels Statler 6 pf	75c	S	July 1	June 26
Johnson Serv Co	25c	..	June 30	June 20
Leich (C)&Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Lib Ln Cp "A&B"	12½c	..	July 1	June 20
Lib Ln Cp pf	87½c	Q	Auf. 1	July 20
Lima Cord S&H	10c	..	June 30	June 20
Lux Clock Mfg	20c	..	July 1	June 19
Maryl'd Drv D pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Merchandise Nat Bk of Chicago (Ill)	$3.00	..	June 30	June 20
Metropolitan Trust Co (Chicago)	20c	..	July 1	June 20
Minn Gas Lt pt	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Monroe Ln Soc "A"	5c	..	July 15	July 8
Morrell (J.) & Co.	50c	..	July 25	June 30
Nashua Manufac'ng Co 1st pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 23
Nashua Manufac'ng Co 2d pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 23
Nat Bk of Germantown & Tr Co (Phila)	$1.00	S	July 1	June 30
Nat Marine Bk (Baltimore, Md.)	90c	S	July 1	June 25
Nat Shawmut Bk (Boston, Mass.)	25c	Q	July 1	June 22
National Tool Co	10c	Q	June 30	June 20
Nor Cen Rail Co	$2.00	S	July 15	June 30
Northwestern Nat Ins Co (Milwaukee)	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 22
Northwest States Portland Cement Co	40c	Q	July 1	June 21
Pan America Life Ins (New Orleans)	40c	S	July 1	June 16
Plymouth Cord Co	$1.50	Q	July 20	June 30
Prov'al Paper Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Roanant Cop M (Am Shrs)	15c	..	July 1	June 26
Shawinigan Wat & Pow Co	23c	Q	Aug. 25	July 24
Silbak Premier Mines, Ltd.	4c	..	July 25	July 6
Smyth Manu Co	$1.00	Q	July 1	June 17
South'n Berkshire Pow & Elec Co	60c	..	June 26	June 18
Spicer Mfg Corp	$1.00	..	July 15	July 3
Spicer Manuf'ing Corp $3 pf	75c	Q	July 15	July 3
Stanley Wks (The)	50c	..	June 30	June 17
Stanley Works (The) 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Stecher - Traung Litho	12½c	..	June 30	June 16
Thacher Mfg pf	90c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Toledo Shipbldg	75c	..	June 30	June 22
Towle Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 8
Traders Building Asso. Ltd	$1.00	Q	June 30	June 22
Traders Finance Corp. 6% pf "A"	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 15
Un & N Haven Tr	$1.00	Q	July 1	June 20
White Villa Grocers, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Wilmington Trust Co (Wilm'ton, Del)	$2.00	Q	July 1	June 19

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4)	116	120
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46⅛	48¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅛	17⅝
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	11⅝	12⅝
Am Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
Am Reserve	10⅛	11⅛
Am Surety (2½)	48	50
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Boston (16a)	492	512
Camden Fire (1)	17¾	19¼
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.30)	17⅛	18⅝
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	24⅜	26⅜
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28⅞	30⅞
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	113	118
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9⅛	10⅛
Frank Fire (1a)	24¼	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37⅜	39⅜
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33⅝	35⅜
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23¼	24¾
Hanover (1.20)	20⅞	22⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	86⅞	89⅞
Home Fire Sec	⅝	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	7¼	8¼
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅝	2⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54¾	58½
National Fire (2)	52¼	54¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7½
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	18⅞	19⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39	41
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	13⅞
North River (1)	20	21½
Northeast Ins	3¾	4½
Phoenix (2a)	76¾	79¾
Providence Washington (1)	27⅜	29⅜
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20½	22
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	21	22½
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	233	241
Springfield (4½a)	104¼	108¼
Standard Accident	48¾	52½
Sun Life (13)	180	210
Travelers (16)	374	384
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	23¾	25¼
U S Fire (2)	41¾	43¾
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅝	31⅛

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	2½s 58-56	103.8	103.8	103.8
2	2½s 72-67	101.10	101.10	101.10
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
1	3¼s 64-44	103.28	103.2	103.28
	New York City Bonds			
7	3s 80	103	102⅞	102⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
56	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84½	84	84
11	Allied Strs 4½s 51	100½	100¼	100½
2	Allis Chalm cv 5s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Om & For P 5s 2030	64¾	64¾	64¾
10	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
3	Am Int 5½s 49	97	96¾	96¾
4	Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
1	Am T & T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
2	Am T & T 3s 56	107	107	107
11	Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
2	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	A C Line clt 4s 52	63½	63½	63½
14	A C Line 4½s 64	58	57¾	58
9	A C Line 5s 45	99½	99¼	99
10	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	54½	54½	54½
14	B&O 95 st	24¾	24¼	24½
13	B&O 95 st C	28	28	28
47	B&O 96 st F	24¾	24¾	24¾
22	B&O cv 60 st	18⅞	18¾	18¾
21	B&O 4s 48	53½	52¾	52¾
9	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	46	46	46
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52	51¾	51¾
1	Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	52	52	52
1	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15	Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97⅛	97	97⅛
12	Bost&Me 4½s 70	29½	29⅜	29⅜
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102	102	102
7	Buf R&P 57 st	33½	33¼	33½
4	Bush Term 5s 55	59	59	59
9	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¼	111	111¼
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108½	108½	108½
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	111½	111½	111½
12	Can Pac 4½s 46	97½	97¼	97½
11	Can Pac 4s perp	70⅛	70	70
82	Celanese 3s 55	101	100¾	100¾
2	Celotex 3½s 47 ww	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Cen New Eng 4s 61	66¼	66	66
2	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¼
18	Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅜	49½	49½
7	Certain-td 5½s 48	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
6	C&O 3½s 96 D	101	100¾	101
5	Chi&Alton 3s 49	17½	17	17½
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
35	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86½	85¾	85¾
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	82	82	82
2	Chi & E Ill inc 97	23¼	23	23¼
1	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	33	33	33
2	Chi I&R 6s 66	7½	7½	7½
48	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14¼	14⅛	14¼
18	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2⅛
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
9	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	29	29
11	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
48	CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅛	13	13⅛
38	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8	CRI & P 4s 88	21⅜	21¼	21¼
26	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12	12	12
4	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
3	Childs Co 5s 43	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4	CCC&StL 4½s 77	43	42½	42½
1	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Clev Un Term 5s 73	66	66	66
5	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60½	60½	60½
2	Col F&I 5s 70	81	81	81
36	Col&So 4½s 80	21	20¾	21
1	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	87	87	87
3	Columbia G 5s 52 May	86	86	86
9	Columbia G 5s 1961	83⅜	83	83
19	ComlMack inc 69ww	29⅞	29½	29½
3	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5	Crane 3 s 50	100½	100½	100½
1	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25½	25½	25½
33	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54¼	54	54¼
1	Del P&L 4½s 69	105	105	105
11	D & R G 4½s 36	15	14⅞	14⅞
2	D & R G West 5s 78	15½	15½	15½
15	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
4	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
2	Erie 4½s 2015	45½	45½	45½
6	Erie 4s 95	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
10	Fla E Cst 5s 74	12½	12½	12½
2	Francis Sug 6s 56	72	72	72
15	Goodrich 4 s 56	104½	104	104½
23	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅛	99	99
6	Gt Nor 5s 73	89½	89½	89½
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
18	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94¼	93¾	93¾
23	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	93⅜	93⅜
2	Gulf M & N 5s 50	88½	87½	87½
1	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103	103	103
7	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38½	38½
31	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	42	41½	41½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	13	13
7	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	42	42
21	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¼	40½	40⅝
4	Ill Cen 5s 55	50	50	50
2	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	49½	48¾	48¾
30	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¾	43½	43¾
11	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40⅛	40	40⅛
1	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	70	70	70
4	Indpls&Lou 4s 56	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15½	15½	15½
5	Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14¾	14¾	14¾
14	Int Hydro Elec cv 6s 44	27½	27½	27½
6	Int Paper 5s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Int T&T 4½s 52	56	56	56
23	Int T&T 5s 55	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
15	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2	K C South 5s 50	65¾	65¾	65¾
20	K C South 3s 50	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
4	Leh Val Term 5s 51	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	Lou & N 5s 2003B	100	100	100
2	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3	MSP && SSM 5½s 78	65½	65½	65½
3	MSP & &SSM gtd5s 38	12⅞	12¾	12¾
23	MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	12⅝	12½	12½
6	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	33	33	33
17	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	16⅛	16	16
7	M-K-T-4½s 78	28¾	28¾	28¾
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38¼	38¼	38¼
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
10	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25½	25½	25½
20	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
5	Mo Pac 5s 77 F c	24	24¾	24¾
52	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25½	25⅛	25⅜
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1	Mon W Pa Pub Sv 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Mor & Essex 5s 55	37⅞	37½	37⅝
11	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34	34
10	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
1	N Eng RR 5s 45	64	64	64
8	NO Tex & M 5s B 54c	38	38	38
2	NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	78¾	78¾	78¾
42	NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	46	46¼
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	42½	42	42
3	NYC cn 4s 98	45	45	45
17E	NYC cv 3½s 52	49⅞	49⅝	49¾
2	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	50	50	50
2	NYChi & St L 5½s 74A	73	73	73
22	NYCchi & St 5½s 78	59⅝	59⅜	59½
1	NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
3	NY Lack & W 4s '8A	53	53	53
10	NYNH&H cva 6s 48	33⅝	33⅜	33½
7	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	49½	49½	49½
15	NYNH&H 4½s 67	31½	31¼	31¼
9	NYNH&H 4s 47	28	28	28
3	NYNH&H 4s 55	28	28	28
26	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
5	NYS&W Term 5s 43	86	86	86
1	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
3	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Norf Sou 5s 61A	23½	23½	23½
38	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	57¾	58
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	48	48	48
15	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¼	48	48¼
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	44½	44½
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¼	39	39
1	Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
4	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106¾	106¾
6	Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅞	105¾	105¾
18	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	100	100
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	89	89	89
2	Pac G&E 3s 71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pen Co 4s 52 E	105	105	105
4	Peen Co 4s 63	101	101	101
1	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102	102	102
6	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
6	Uen RR gen 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅛	88	88
20	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96½	96	96
4	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
13	Pen RR 3¾s 70	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
9	Pen RR 3¼s 52	87	86⅞	86⅞
5	Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111	111	111
4	Pere Marq 5s 56	65	64⅞	65
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105⅜	105⅜
34	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	PCC & SL 5s 75 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55½	55½	55½
22	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86⅛	85⅞	86
2	Pub Svc E & G 8s 2037	220⅛	220⅛	220⅛
3	Readg 4½s 97 A	74⅜	73½	73½
4	Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
6	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101	101
4	Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101⅛	101¾
8	Rio Ga W clt 4s 49	20½	20½	20½
5	RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	StLPeo&NW45s48	39	39	39
23	StLPub Svc 5s 59	88½	88	88
10	St L S F 5s 50 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	St L S F 4½s 78	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4	StLSF4½s 78ct st	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10	St L S F 4s 50 A	12	11⅞	11⅞
1	St L SW rfg 5s 90	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4	St L SW 1ts 4s 89	78⅝	78½	78½
2	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	69	69	69
5	Schenley Distill 4s '52	102¼	102⅛	102¼
30	Seabd A L cn 6s '45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
23	Sea A L ad 5s '49	1	1	1
2	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Skelley Oil 3s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	So Bell T & T 3s '79	105½	105½	105½
26	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47¼	46⅝	47¼
46	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¾	46¼	46¾
24	So Pac 4½s '69	47⅝	47	47
11	So Pac rfg 4s '55	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛
19	So Pac clt 4s '49	54½	54¼	54⅜
8	So Pac 3¾s '46	82¼	81¾	81¾
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¾	49¼	49⅜
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	82½	82½	82½
12	South Ry 6½s '56	87¾	87½	87½
12	South Ry gen 6s '56	83¾	83¼	83¼
8	South Ry cn 5s '95	88½	88½	88½
47	South Ry gen 4s '56	63¼	63	63
7	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34	34	34
7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Tex Corp 3s '65	105½	105½	105½
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
9	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	58	57¾	57¾
20	Third Ave aj 5s '60	13⅝	13½	13½
1	Un Pac 3½s '80	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	96	96	96
2	Un Pac 3½s '70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
17	Unit Drug 5s '53	93½	93¼	93½
5	U S Steel 1.90s '47	101	101	101
15	U S Steel 2.20s 50	101	101	101
12	Utah P & L 5s 44	97	96⅝	96¾
56	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	37	37	37
30	Wabash 5s 80 asd	25⅜	25	25¼
10	Wamash 4¼s 91 wi	33½	33	33½
4	Wabash 4s 81 wi	40¾	40¾	40¾
4	Wabash 4s 71 wi	77¼	77¼	77¼
6	Walwrth 4s 55	86⅜	86	86
1	Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
2	Warren Bros 6s 41	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
17	West Shore 4s 2361	38¼	38	38
1	West Va P&p 3s 54	104	104	104
12	Westn Md 4s 52	85⅛	85	85
16	Western Un 5s 51	81½	81	81
10	Western Un 5s 60	79	78¼	78½
3	Western Un 4½s 50	80⅛	80	80
5	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	105	105
10	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
114	Wis Cen 4s 49	40	39¾	40
3	Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	38	38	38
20	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	31½	31	31
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
16	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	41	41	41
5	Australia 4½s 56	58	58	58
4	Belgium 7s 55	95	95	95
18	Brazil 8s 41	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
16	Brazil 6½s 26-57	33⅝	33	33⅝
10	Brazil 6½s 27-57	33½	33½	33½
7	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	33¾	33¼	33¾
16	Buen A 4¾s 77	63	63	63
12	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	65	65	65
3	Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15½	15½	15½
5	Chile 7s 42 asd	16	16	16
12	Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16⅛	16⅛
15	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	16⅛	16⅛
10	Chile 6s 61 Feb Feb asd	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Chile 6s 63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5	Chile 6s 63 asd	16	16	16
7	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	100	100	100
9	Denmark 4½s 62	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
15	Medellin Mun 6½s 54	11⅛	11	11
1	Minas Ger 6½s 58	17	17	17
8	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	65	65	65
24	Peru 7st 59	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Poland 4½s 68 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Porto Aleg 8s 61	15½	15½	15½
6	Queensld 6s 47	72	71⅝	71⅝
15	Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	15⅞	16
10	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
6	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
15	Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	70	69⅞	70
4	Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28½	28½	28½
11	Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	57½	57	57½
14	Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	60½	60½	60½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 2,970,000, previous day 1,946,000, week ago 3,718,800, year ago 8,364,900, two years ago 3,789,600. Jan. 1 to date 1,067,317,100, year ago 1,049770425 two years ago 825301,650.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅝	14⅝
Bank of New York (14)	275	285
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34	36
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51	55
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	61¾	64¼
Chase National (1.40)	23	24½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	34	36
Commercial (8)	140	148
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11½
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	28⅞	29⅞
Empire Trust (3)	36½	39½
First National (80)	1015	1045
Guaranty Trust (12)	202	207
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅛	10⅛
Manufacturers Tr (2)	29¾	31¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	22⅞	24⅜
New York Trust (3½)	61⅝	64⅝
Public (1½)	26⅜	27⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅞	3⅞

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	32¾	34¾
Merchants National (12)	265	290
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	39	47
National Shawmut (1)	17⅝	19¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	114	124
State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅛	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	27¾	29
Continental Illinois (4)	68¾	72¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¾	26

Current Business Statistics

June 22, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jun13	§§122.2	124.8	116.7
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jun13	1882	1863	1692
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jun13	3700	3602	3823
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jun13	3464	3372	3101
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jun20	98.3	99.3	99.0
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jun13	833	855	863
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jun13	117	135	120
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jun17	3916	3465	4013
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jun17	‡3255	2918	3056
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jun17	2803	2708	2241
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jun17	2790	2780	5314
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jun10	6552	6542	5764
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jun10	26022	25483	24071
Investments, mil. dol.	Jun10	20892	20774	17893
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jun19	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jun19	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Jun19	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jun19	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jun19	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jun17	12208	12176	9433
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jun19	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	Jun11	173	191	230
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jun17	22729	22717	22612
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Jun20	59.8	60.6	64.3
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Jun20	2.00	1.94	1.94
Stock averages, dol.‖	Jun20	35.6	35.6	41.4
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jun20	1704	1678	2259
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jun13	§§98.4	§§98.7	86.7
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jun13	104.3	105.6	81.1
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jun13	99.5	99.7	81.6
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun19	166.6	x166.4	147.1
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun19	162.3	x161.8	149.5
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun19	177.7	178.3	141.3
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun19	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 1⅛ staple, $ per lb.††	Jun19	.188	.186	.141
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jun19	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy, melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jun19	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Jun19	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Jun19	1.125	1.118	.933
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun19	‡‡1.190	‡‡1.200	‡‡1.265

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. xRevised.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved sidewise again last week, tending to give the impression that the rather sharp rise which began around the first of May is perhaps topping out. Reinforcing this impression was an increase in the number of issues traded.

The market was favorably impressed when Donald Nelson urged House Ways & Means not to lift the excess profits tax to 94 per cent or if it did, to grant a post-war credit, but this favorable impression was reversed when the Committee could not agree on the idea. However, the Committee's disagreement seems to have been more on the method of doing it than on the principle. The British Parliament got similarly tangled in the same problem in March, 1941 and finally had to leave the matter open as to what strings would be attached to the refund.

Incidentally, though the British excess profits tax of 100 per cent looks higher than the American it is not necessarily so. For one thing the American tax is calculated after only 95 per cent of the prewar earnings base. And for another, the British tax is to be adjusted after the war so that certain immediate post-war losses may be figured back.

War News Disturbing

Another thing that disturbed the market was the war news, particularly from Libya. However, the mixed trend continued. The oils were rather strong, reflecting perhaps an over-sold condition, a possible upset to nation-wide gasoline-rationing plans, and some price adjustment on the Atlantic coast to give the companies some price solace for their sharply increased costs. Also the gold shares were strong, for no very apparent reason. They have been in a particularly sharp bear market for several years, reflecting the rising cost of production.

Last week they were strong on the President's lease-lend report. Traders could see a connection but not quite figure why the report should be bullish on the gold shares. The President took occasion to indicate that lease-lend will not be followed by war debt controversies such as followed the loans 25 years ago. Lease-lend, in short, is neither lease nor lend.

But while the oils and the golds were up the rails and the steels again sagged; Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western preferred dallied round their 1942 lows; so did Bethlehem and U. S. Steel, as it appears that the War Labor Board may grant a wage increase in the little-steel case, which will mean the same increase by the big steel companies.

Repercussions of "General Max"—OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation No. 1—continue in the distributing business. Most interesting is the odd return of a buyer's market in many merchandise lines, since the public buying has returned to normal and retailers are still going slow on their purchases awaiting more details of the proposed inventory regulation. Meantime, pressure against the ceiling continues in the case of distributors and manufacturers who cannot get along between their ceilings and the rising tide of costs, and subsidies to the canners are a sign of the adjustments OPA will probably have to make.

Scrap Collections

It is not clear yet how the rubber scrap collection program will turn out. The aluminum collection program a year ago was a failure. The paper collection program has developed into an embarrassing over-success. The steel industry is preparing to launch the publicity for a metal scrap collection program. But no matter whether the rubber scrap collection program is an immediate success or not, the meaning of the figures will have to be interpreted judiciously. For large immediate collections might be at the expense of subsequent collections, or vice versa.

Crop prices continue to drag despite the shenanigans of the farm block in Congress to get prices up to parity. The Senate passed a bill permitting CCC sales of good wheat and corn at not under 85 per cent of corn parity for feed and for synthetic rubber, but the House refused to permit such sales under 100 per cent unless the grains are deteriorated. The conference locked and apparently the matter is waiting for the Administration to put the heat on in the House to go along with the Senate. The markets do not seem to think that the grain farm bloc will get its way, and grains continue soft.

Cotton has been weak sympathetically, though not directly affected and though no more CCC sales of cotton are now legal for some time. Weakness in cotton, which is now selling nearly 2 cents below the latest parity figure, seems to be due to the large supply of "free cotton" outside CCC, plus a prospective good crop and a mild "buyers' market" in textiles.

The money market went through the June 15 tax date without a ripple. Trading in Government bonds is down to "microscopic" volume, with banks and insurance companies only buying, but not selling. The excess reserves for New York and Chicago are getting too low to stand the recent rate of buying of banks in governments, but a bill in Congress will permit the Federal Reserve Board to change reserve requirements for these two "central reserve cities" without changing those of other cities. It will also, incidentally, permit the New York Federal to have a representative in the open-market committee; it has had to share the position with Boston.

The sale of war bonds is lagging again and it does not look as though the "quota" of $800,000,000 for June will be reached. However, this is no reflection on the current program of getting people to promise to buy in the future.

Investment bankers were not particularly disappointed to learn that there will be no Lea bill for revision of the Act of 1934 this year. The war slowed the hearings, and they were so long that a subcommittee to draft recommendations and then a bill, from the hearings transcript, is yet to go into action. The Investment Bankers' Association has suspended its $25,000 capital requirement for members, and the National Association of Securities Dealers is imposing a capital requirement of $2,500 to $5,000.

Erie paid a dividend. **H. M. F.**

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 22

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2355	.2353	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.8988	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Puget Sound Power Co.

SEATTLE, June 20 (AP)—A public agency seeking to buy the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, largest Pacific Northwest utility, should pay approximately $158,510,000, says President Frank McLaughlin. The figures, Mr. McLaughlin said, were prepared by independent valuation engineers for presentation at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing now under way at Philadelphia.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Air Investors	1	1	1
600	Air Way El AP	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
50	Allied Prod (1a)	19	19	19
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	88	88	88
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	101¼	101	101
150	Alum Ltd (h8)	75¼	75¼	75¼
25	Am C P&LA	6	6	6
50	AmCP&LAnew	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33¼	33½
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	17½	17½	17½
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25	25	25
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	10	9¾	19¾
200	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Superpow 1pf	44	44	44
100	Am Writ Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	96½	96½	96½
200	Ark N Gas pf (.55k)	7½	7½	7½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
300	Asso G & El pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	23	23	23
100	Auto V Mach (½g)	3	3	3
100	Axton-Fish A	25	25	25
300	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	20⅝	20½	20⅝
200	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2⅜	2⅜
800	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Beech Airc	7	6	6⅞
300	Bellanca Airc	2	2	2
100	Bohack (H C)	3	3	3
10	Bohack (H C) 1 pf	38	38	38
500	Braz Tr L&P	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
500	Brown-F Dist	2	2	2
100	Buckeye P L (4)	40	40	40
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	83½	83½	83½
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Carnation (1a)	40	40	40
300	Carrier Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Casco Prod (1g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	77	77	77
25	Charis (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cit Svc pf (3g)	38¼	38	38
90	Cit S P&PL $7 pf (7)	78½	78½	78½
10	Cit S P&L $6 pf (6)	78½	78½	78½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Cleve El Illum (2½)	25½	25½	25½
400	Cleve Tract	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	Clinch Coal	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Colum G&E pf (5)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
300	Colum O&G	11-16	1-16	1-16
50	Comm P Svc (2)	14	14	14
700	Conn Tel & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	53¼	53¼	53¼
10	C G&E Bal pf (4½)	100¼	100¼	100
100	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	30	30	30
200	Cons Stl Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Cont Roll&Stl (1e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Cosden Petro	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Creole Pet (½a)	14	14	14
100	Darby Pet (½e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Dayton Rub (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Dennison Mfg A .30a	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Derby Oil pf (4k)	41	41	41
300	East Gas & F	1	1	1
75	East G&F prpf (4½)	47	47	47
100	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	2½	2½	2½
400	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43	43	43
900	El P&L 2 p A	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Electrographic	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	5	5	5
25	Emp G & F 8% p	132	132	132
100	Emp G & F 7% pf	127	127	127
1200	Ford Mot Ltd (.054e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Ft Worth St yds (½e)	9	9	9
20	Gamewell pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	41	41	41
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	26	26	26
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	11	10⅞	11
50	GodchauxSugA (3e)	28	28	28
100	Gorh Mfg (1e)	21½	21½	21½
100	Groc Str Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	27	26⅝	27
100	Hammer Pap (¼e)	17	17	17
100	Harvard Brew (.05e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hazeltine (1¼e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Hecla Min (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
125	Heyden Chem (1½e)	69⅛	69	69⅛
1600	Hill C Gold (h.65)	7	7	7
25	Horn & Hard (2)	23	23	23
100	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1.42k)	18	18	18
200	Imp Ltd (h½)	7	7	7
200	Imp Tob Can (⅜e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Indpls P & L pf (5¼)	92	92	92
200	Ins Co N Am (½a)	67½	66¾	67½
100	Int Indust (.10g)	1¼	1	1¼
200	Int Pap war	1-64	1-64	1-64
200	Int Hyd-El pf	1½	1½	1½
1000	Int Petrol (h1)	10	10	10
700	Int Home Eq (.80)	7	6⅞	7
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	69½	69½	69¼
10	Kresge D Strs pf (4)	50	50	50
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Le Tourneau (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6½	6¼	6¼
25	Long Is L pf B	15	15	15
100	Louis L & E (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Merritt-C & S	4⅜	4¼	4¼
200	MidWestCorp (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Midvale (1.10e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Molybdenum (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Mur Oh Mfg .60e	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Muskeg P Ring .55e	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	83	83	83
125	NEPA 6 pf	24	24	24
100	New Idea In 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	NJ Zinc	53⅝	53	53
300	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	58	58	58
300	Niles-Bem-P	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Nor Am L&P pf	59½	59½	59½
10	Nor Penn RR	70	70	70
700	Nor Sta Pw A	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼
100	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	107½	107½	107½
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	14⅝	14	14
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28¼	28	28
2500	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1700	Pennroad (¼g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	85½	85	85
25	Pa Salt (3½e)	135	135	135
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	48	47½	48
100	Pepperell (4e)	88	87½	87½
1300	Phoenix Sec	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	38¼	38¼	38¼
20	Pitts & Lake E (2e)	47¼	47¼	74¼
500	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	69	7½	67½
500	Premier Gld (h.08)	½	½	½
250	PugSdP&L5pf(3¾k)	250	98¾	98⅛
250	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	43½	43	43½
500	RKO opt war	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Raytheon Mfg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Red Bank Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Republic Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	St Regis Pap	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Tcovill Mfg (1e)	21½	21½	21½
20	Scranton Lace (½e)	18½	18½	18½
400	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Selected Ind cv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Sherwin-Wms (3)	72¾	72¾	72¾
40	Singer Mfg (6a)	152½	150	150
100	So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	31½	31½	31½
200	St Oil Ky (1)	11½	11¼	11½
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	108¼	108¼	108¼
200	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Taggart	2½	2½	2⅛
600	Technicolor (¼e)	7¼	7	7
10	Texas P & Lt pf (7)	86	86	86
150	Thew Shovel (¼e)	14	14	14
100	Tob Prod Exp (.35g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Tri-Cont war	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Tubize Chat	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6	6	6
100	Unit Airc Pr (1)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	Unit Ltt& P pf	12½	12½	12⅛
300	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	58	57⅝	58
40	Unit Shoe M pf (1½)	42¼	42¼	42⅛
125	US&I Sec pf (3¾g)	48½	47¼	47⅛
500	U S Foil B	2½	2½	2¼
70	U S Graphite (o20e)	7	7	7
50	U S Lines pf	3	3	3
100	U S Rub Recl	2	2	2
100	Univ Corp vtc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Valspar Corp	½	½	½
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	48½	48½	48½
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Woodley Pet (.40)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
700	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2	1⅞	1⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 43,000 shares; year ago, 91,885 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅛	1.18	1.18⅞	1.19⅛
Minneapolis	1.11⅜	1.10⅝	1.11⅛	1.11⅛
Kansas City	1.11⅝	1.11⅛	1.11⅜	1.11¼
Winnipeg	.....	....	.80⅛	.80⅜
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.21⅞	1.20⅝	1.21⅜	1.21¾
Minneapolis	1.14⅛	1.13⅛	1.13⅞	1.14½
Kansas City	1.13¾	1.13⅛	1.13⅜	1.13¾
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.25	1.23¾	1.24¾	1.25
Minneapolis	1.17¼	1.16⅝	1.16¾	1.17½
Kansas City	1.16½	1.16⅛	1.16¼	1.16⅝
July corn				
Chicago	.86⅜	.86¼	.86½	.86¾
Kansas City	.83⅜	.83⅛	.83⅛	.83½
Sept. corn				
Chicago	.89⅜	.88¾	.89⅛	.89⅛
Kansas City	.85⅞	.85½	.85¾	.85⅞
July oats				
Chicago	.48½	.48	.48½	.48½
Minneapolis	.44¼	.44	.44¼	.44⅜
Winnipeg	....	....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.65¾	.64½	.65¾	.65¼
Sept.	.68¾	.67½	.68¾	.68¼
Dec.	.72⅝	.71½	.72½	.72¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.62	....	....	12.62	12.62
Sept.	....	....	....	12.77	12.77
Oct.	....	....	....	12.80	12.80
Dec.	....	....	....	12.82	12.82

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.76	1.77	1.75¾	1.76¼	1.76⅝
July new				1.78	1.78¼
Oct.	1.74½	1.76¾	1.74½	1.76	1.74⅞
Dec.	1.76⅛	1.78½	1.76⅛	1.77½	1.76⅜

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	97.0	97.0	97.0	96.5b	97.8
October	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0n	97.5
December	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.0n	97.0
Tops					
July	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.3b	120.0
October	122.0	122.0	121.6	121.5b	121.4
December	123.0	123.2	122.5	122.2b	122.2
March	123.5	123.5	123.5	122.6b	122.7
May	....	....	....	122.9n	123.0

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.21	18.37	18.21	18.33	18.24
October	18.53	18.71	18.53	18.69	18.56
December	18.64	18.84	18.64	18.81	18.68
March	18.83	19.02	18.83	19.00	18.86
May	18.94	19.10	18.94	19.09	18.95

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				8.71b	8.71
Sept.	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	...	...	...	6.30b	6.30

bBid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	37.35	37.35	37.05	37.10	37.45
†June	36.10	36.10	35.90	35.90	36.25
Eggs					
‡October	33.80	33.80	33.65	33.70	33.80
‡November	...	33.25b	33.90a	...	33.25
September	...	...	...	33.45a	...
Potatoes					
November	...	2.50b	3.53a	...	2.50

S s. †F.s. ‡R.s. a Asked. b Bod.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.78	1.95
Amerex Holding	13.50	15.00
American Business Shares	2.24	2.46
Axe Houghton Fund	8.91	9.58
Boston Fund	11.32	12.17
Broad Street Investing	17.67	19.10
Bullock Fund	10.04	11.01
Canadian Investment Fund	2.45	3.05
Century Shares Trust	22.05	23.71
Christiana Securities Co	1840.00	1980.00
Commodity Corp	9.48	10.37
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.85	27.00
Dividend Shares	.88	.97
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	14.59	15.50
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.61	9.14
Equitable Invest Corp	19.76	21.25
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.50	14.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.42	13.36
Fund Investors Inc	13.33	14.61
General Capital	23.57	25.34
General Investors Trust	3.62	3.91
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.10	13.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds.		
B-1 .... 28.19	S-1	20.40
B-2 .... 22.80	S-2	10.21
B-3 .... 15.51	S-3	7.39
B-4 .... 7.69	S-4	2.57
K-1 .... 12.98	K-2	10.40
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.20	70.20
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.60	28.60
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.65
Mass Invest Tr	14.90	16.02
Mass. Inv 2nd Fd	7.02	7.55
Mutual Invest	7.16	7.82
Nation W'd eVoting	.87	.97
New England Fund	9.21	9.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.00	14.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.27	.32
Putnam Fund	10.58	11.32
Quarterly Income Shares	4.05	4.80
Railway & Light Sec	5.125	6.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	2.37	2.67
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.27	73.73
Spencer Trask Fund	10.75	11.43
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	54.92	59.49
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.66
Wellington Fund	11.87	13.11
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A bod, acc mod	1.99	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.36	...
Diversified Tr C	2.55	...
Diversified Tr D	3.90	4.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.73	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.42	4.18
Nation Wide Sec	2.47	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.53	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.87	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.83	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.46	..
Super of Am Ar AA	1.77	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.375	...
U E Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.02	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.25	.40
First Boston Corp	8.75	10.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Engineers to Elect

NEW YORK—Nominations for 1943 Officers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers have been announced by Mr. H. W. Smith, chairman of the regular nominating committee which has been holding session during the semi-annual meeting of the society in Cleveland, Ohio. Election will be held by letter ballot of the entire membership of 16,000 closing on September 22, 1942.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	94	94	94
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	82½	82	82
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	126	126	126
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	As Elec 4½s 53	41⅝	41½	41½
13	As G & E 5s 50	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1	As G & E 5½s 77	8⅞	8 ⅞	8⅞
7	As G & E 5s 68	8⅞¾	8¾	8¾
1	As G & E 4½s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	As T&T 5½s 85 A	62	62	62
11	Baldw L 6s 50	106⅝⅝	106½	106½
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Birm El 4½s 68	102	101⅞	101⅞
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Can Nor P 5s 53	85½	85	85½
4	Cen St El 5s 48	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54¼	53½	53½
5	Cities Ser 5s 58	79	79	79
14	Cities Ser 5s 50	79⅞	79½	79⅞
2	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	77	77	77
14	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	76½	75⅞	76½
1	Commun P&L 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	76¾	76	76
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾ 55	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
12	East G&F 4s 56 A	82⅞	82½	82½
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	80	79	79
16	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	103¾	103¾
1	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	104½	104½	104½
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 6	87¼	87¼	87¼
29	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100¼	100	100¼
21	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89½	89¼	89½
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	98	98	98
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 54 B	100½	100½	100½
8	Ind Svc 5s 50	75½	75½	75½
2	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	75	75	75
1	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	113½	113½	113½
11	Inters Pow 6s 52	35	34⅞	34⅞
16	Inters Pow 5s 57	74⅛	73¾	73¾
6	Lou P&L 5s '57	108⅝	108½	108½
3	Mengel Co 4½s '47	99	99	99
4	Midland Val 5s '43	57	57	57
1	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	103½	103	103
5	Miss Riv P 5s '51	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	108	108	108
16	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	92¼	91¾	92
6	N Eng G&E 5s '50	44½	44½	44½
1	N Eng G&E 5s '48	45	45	45
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
5	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	73	73	73
1	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108⅝	108½	108½
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Pow CorCan4½s 59B	4½	4½	4½
2	Pub Svc Colo 3½s 64	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	PugSdP&L 5½s 49	101½	101¼	101¼
7	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1	Sher-Wyo 6s 47	103	103	103
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	52	52	52
6	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	54¼	54¼	54¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv-st	54¼	54¼	54¼
11	Stand G&E 6s 57	54¾	54	54
2	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	90	90	90
8	West Pa El 5s 2030	102⅛	102	102
2	York Rys 5s 47 st	72¼	72¼	72¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
10	Russ 5½s 1921	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total bond sales today 475,000; year ago 930,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Aleutians Face Growing Peril By Japanese

Continued from Page 1

tions are able to see their targets only a portion of the time—perhaps not oftener than on one out of every four or five days.

It is pointed out, however, that the fogs haven't been so thick as to prevent the Japanese from sending what now appears to be a good-sized expedition to the Aleutians and to establish themselves in strategic spots athwart the shortest route from the United States to Asia.

Late last week, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson admitted in a press conference that the United States did not have a clear picture of the fighting in the Aleutians and that this Government did not know how many troops the enemy had managed to put ashore.

The Secretary said, however, that indications still pointed to a small enemy force.

Force May Be Larger

There is other evidence that the Japanese force is larger than Mr. Stimson intimates. The expansion of the enemy from Attu to Kiska is seen here as confirmation of reports from well-informed sources that a considerable number of Japanese transports have already appeared off the Aleutians.

A late Navy Department communiqué reveals that the Japanese have set up "tents and minor temporary structures" on Kiska and that only a small force of enemy craft were visible in the harbor. The latest American bombing operations over this harbor have sunk a transport and scored hits on a cruiser.

Although it is admittedly very difficult to assess the effectiveness of bombing in this area, official Army and Navy reports to date have mentioned the hitting or sinking of at least half a dozen enemy craft. This would not seem to be a particularly impressive score in view of the fact that an expeditionary force with transports would automatically include a large number of combat and supply vessels.

Forces Major Task

With Kiska Island located some 2,500 miles northwest of Seattle and 3,000 miles from San Francisco, the United States is apparently faced with a major task in preparing and convoying a force sufficient to regain control of the western portion of the Aleutians.

In discussing a possible Army-Navy campaign against Attu and Kiska, military men here emphasize the fact that the distance from San Francisco to Attu is more than 50 per cent greater than the distance from Tokyo to that island. On top of that, the Japanese are already in possession of the territory and have apparently gotten the jump on America in the matter of planning for the transportation of the necessary troops and supplies.

It is being recognized here that the job ahead of this country in the Aleutians is measurably greater than was at first supposed.

Escaped German Travels Far; Caught

MONTREAL, June 22 (AP)—A German war prisoner, who traveled more than 500 miles through Canadian and American territory dressed in a Nazi flier's uniform, was en route back to a Northern Ontario prison camp today following his arrest near Rouses Point, N. Y.

The story of the prisoner's travels was disclosed by Royal Canadian Mounted Police last night after he had been turned over to them by United States border police, who made the arrest.

When taken into custody the German, identified as Egbert Brosig, an under officer, was still wearing his Nazi uniform, to which he had pinned mysteriously acquired RAF insignia and several British decorations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Herr Brosig told police that after his escape he bought a railway ticket to Montreal, left a train near this City last Friday night and then hid in a railway yard until the following morning.

Revolutionary Peace Urged by Athlone

TORONTO, June 22 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, told the thirty-third annual convention of Rotary International today that "this is a revolutionary war and a revolutionary peace will be by no means incompatible."

"This war is not a mere struggle between contending nations," he said. "It is a phase in a world revolution. The war of 1914-18 was the first phase. It accomplished nothing and so this second war was inevitable."

A third upheaval is likely unless the peace is revolutionary, he continued.

"We must place greater emphasis on the things of the spirit and less on material wealth. We must see that our economic system is adjusted to the requirements of the consumer rather than of the producer and we must see that our social services produce an increasingly high minimum standard of living throughout the world."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

NO FREE OFFERS! No Automatic Printers! Individual Attention to Each Negative. Roll Developed and Eight Sparkling Prints 25c. Immediate Service. Write for Mailing Bags. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE, LaCrosse, Wis.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St., Suite 3—1-rm. rear basement apt. Modern. $30. Available June 23. 18-min. to Park St. Long. 3299.

NEW YORK CITY, UNFURNISHED APARTMENT—2 large, airy, cool rooms; kitchen and bath; elevator; sacrifice rental $50. Apply on premises. 28 E. 10th St., Apt. 12-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view, midtown; spacious, comfortable, privacy; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, fireplace. EL 5-3522 or LA 4-1298.

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Sq., Mass., nr. Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OVERLOOKING LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—Two camps for light housekeeping. Two double bunks; screen porch; farm dining room nearby. Miller Camps, R. F. D. 1, East Alton, N. H.

"THE BEACH HILLS," DENNISPORT, MASS. Modern housekeeping cottages, water front, in beautiful pines; gas kitchen, fireplace, showers; private beach, warm safe bathing; restricted clientele; no dimout; $30-$40-$45 weekly. F. R. C., 121 Park Drive, Suite 38, Boston, Mass.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

AMONG green hills, century-old home; price reasonable. HOOD HOUSE, Chelsea, Vermont.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; select clientele; $19-$23 weekly; cottages for rent by brook, $15-$35 weekly. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR RENT

FIRE ISLAND, L. I.—7 rooms, 2 screened porches; fireplace; running water; directly on bay; row boat. $250.00 season. Write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses, some recently remodeled, at Salmon Falls, N. H., for would-be homeowners or investors. E. J. YORK, Dover, N. H., owner. Tel. 1000. G. LeROY GOWEN, Dover and Salmon Falls, N. H., Agent.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd Street—Practitioner's office, part time or evenings. Please call Plaza 3-1854.

PAYING GUESTS

Highlands of Haliburton, The Northern Eagle, King of the North. Overlooking beautiful Kashagawigamog Lake, modern throughout, Marshall beds. Farm connected. Fresh food unexcelled. RIDING HORSES. Private Recreation Hall. Tennis. Water sports. Private sandy beach. Restricted clientele. No liquor allowed. Folders on request. Write R. R. #1, Minden, Ontario. Phone: Toronto LO 4261.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Mrs. Wakelin offers nice comfortable home to permanent guests or transients; some meals. Com. 8534.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large room in private home, 3 minutes from Cedar Grove station. 20 Richview St., Blu-2250.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158th St. (Burgess)—Two beautiful, large, airy rooms, semi-private bath. Older people accommodated. Reasonable.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Drive (12-A)—Small, sunny room, bath, for young student or business person; reasonable. Call RE 4-7758 or UN 4-4830.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Available July 1, attractive room, private bath, overlooking Germantown Academy grounds; private home. 5428 Greene St.; Ger. 2077.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board on farm, July; only guest. Write Box X-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

CONN.—Completely furnished cottage, modern conveniences; large screened porch; garage; private river pool; quiet. BERWICK, WA 9-5631, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COOK, waitress, chamber, and general maids wanted; must have references. Mrs. A. Benson. Han. 3148 86 Berkeley St., Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for part-time work in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings, Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE Young Woman, business and cultural background, available as executive secretary, head stenographic dept., personnel, other executive capacities; excel. refrs. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes position as companion, (Christian Scientist) assist with light household duties. Good references. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted for business woman in gentleman's home; references furnished. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY'S companion, Swiss French, Christian Scientist, needlework, light housework. Imbert, 56 East 56th St., N. Y. C. Wi. 2-8973.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MUST SACRIFICE. Solid mahogany dining room table. Cost $250—sell $50. No dealers. Kir. 0493 (Cambridge, Mass.).

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Department of Mental Health—Notice to Contractors: Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701, 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock, P. M., Eastern War Time, Tuesday, July 7, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is installing new boiler and repairing heating system in Richmond Colony at the Westborough State Hospital, Westborough, Mass. Charge for plans and specifications is $10.00 which amount is returnable to all but the successful bidder upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for Four Hundred ($400.00) dollars payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, by Clifton T. Perkins, M.D.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3019.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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(Continued)

Head's of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

Lumber and Millwork by EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
Fur Coats Stored $2.00
Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats Stored . $1.50
PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
1734 Conn. Avenue N. W. NO. 0632

EDGEMOOR MOTOR CO.
SALES Ford SERVICE
7411 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone—
For painting walls, ceilings, For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
6801 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Md. Phone: Wisconsin 3451

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md. SL. 4137

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
Special Cakes and T Sandwiches for Special Occasions
6709 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

GENTLEMEN, THESE COOL
SEERSUCKER SUITS
FOR SUMMER COMFORT
FREDERICK'S MEN'S WEAR
1435 H St. N. W. 701 H St. N. E.

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
"Eat in Air-cooled comfort"
1715 Wisconsin Avenue MIchigan 9547

Maine

AUBURN

Flanders
CORRECT CLOTHES FOR MEN
62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, ME.

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COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving • Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's Specialty Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart
Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PORTLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting THE NEW
RAYON STOCKINGS
By NoMend
$1.15
An all-day, all-occasion stocking that is beautiful, sheer and flattering, thanks to NoMend's exclusive Dul-O-Tone twist.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Victory - Service Star Pins
Patriotic Jewelry
Identification Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Summer Sports Hats
that roll up and pack like a charm! Wonderfully casual and wearable!
HARRY G. EMMONS

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.........for.........
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MC-3

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Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
Now only $19.50
at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Webb's Groceries
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS
WE DELIVER

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Delicious Food
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TOURISTS WELCOME
Morrill Building Tel. 616

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

SUMMER SHOES
for the Family
Keep Your Feet Cool in Well Made Shoes
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

The Best Milk for All from OUR MODERN DAIRY to Your Door
Phone 1637-J
PORTER'S MILK and CREAM
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

Natural Hair Wigs
French Transformations
Do come in and be one of our many well pleased customers.
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 HANOVER STREET

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
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COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in.
Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Doorway
through which to carry the Bride's
Most cherished Wedding Gifts—Choice pieces of Furniture she will enjoy always.
C. A. Hoitt Co.
Corner Wilson and Valley Streets

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
FOR PAINTING WALLS, CEILINGS... FOR PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER!
It's a new, washable wall finish that can be applied over all surfaces. Dries in one hour, is economical.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 ELM STREET

IT'S ALL IN YOUR FAVOR
We make it worth your while to shop with us, especially during our big June drive! Selections and values are outstanding.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

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"Lad and Dad Store"
Fashion Park Adler Rochester
Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPARTMENTS
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Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
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Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
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safe, reliable service
Busses every five minutes between Alexandria and Washington

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ALEX. 9349 Mon., Wed. and Fri. till 9 p. m. Daily 9 to 6

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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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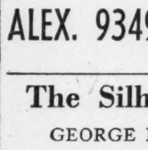
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.



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Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
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1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

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in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
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ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

NEWPORT NEWS

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NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

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Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
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BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
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DIAL 2-3133

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Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

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Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
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MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

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REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
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Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
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Phone 8112

Canada

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HAMILTON

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LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

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THE R. J. DEVLIN COMPANY LIMITED
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
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PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

McLachlin Letter Service
316 Federal Building
85 Richmond St. West Ph. EL 0532
We DUPLICATE anything that can be typed, also forms, maps and illustrations.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S WHITE FLANNELS
No Shrinkage No Yellowing $1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and home-like, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor.
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Folebrook House, Golden Square,
Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A. 36, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

European Local Classified
(Continued)

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D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICTAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

PHONES:— EUSTON 4245 &c.
F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS
and WEATHERWEAR
the place is
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing Outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics •

Daily Features Page

• *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Crüwell, Maj. Gen. Ludwig (lo͞ot′-vĭĸ krü′-vĕl) — German general captured by the British in Libya.

Hacha, Dr. Emil (ĕ′-mil hä′-ĸä) — President of Nazi-controlled Bohemia-Moravia.

Halder, Col. Gen. Franz (fränts häl′-dĕr)—Germany's Chief of General Staff.

Kinhwa (jĭn′-hwä′) — Provisional capital of Chekiang Province, taken by the Japanese.

Paramushiri (pä-rä-mo͞o-shē-rē—even accent) — Japanese naval base on the Kurile Islands south of Kamchatka.

Röchling, Hermann (hĕr′-män rûĸ′-lĭng)—Chairman of the new German steel association.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Allahabad ăl′-ȧ-hä-bäd′)—Province of British India.

Anhwei (än′-hwā′)—Province of China.

Fukien (fo͞o′-kyn′)—Province of China, on the China Sea.

Khabarovsk (ĸä-bä′-rôfsk) —Capital of the Far East region of Soviet Russia.

Kurile Islands (ko͞o′-rĭl; or ko͞o-rēl′)—Group of Japanese-owned islands south of Kamchatka, peninsula off east coast of Siberia.

Petropavlovsk (pyĕ′-trô-päv′-lôfsk)—Principal city of Kamchatka.

Key: āle, chȧotic, câre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; **out, oil**; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; **chair**; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=**ch** in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; **zh**=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

Really Important

Master of Ceremonies (addressing banquet group): "Before our distinguished guest commences his speech, I'd like to tell you something of importance."—Punch ©.

Why?

Walking along a lane one bright, sunny morning, the vicar met a local farmer driving some cows.

"Spring in the air, Mr. Giles," he hailed the man cheerily.

"What ever for, sir?" replied the farmer in amazement.—Answers.

Obedient

During a battle a general of a Negro regiment noticed that one of his dusky men seemed to be devoted to him and followed him everywhere. At length he remarked: "Well, my man, you have stuck by me well during this engagement."

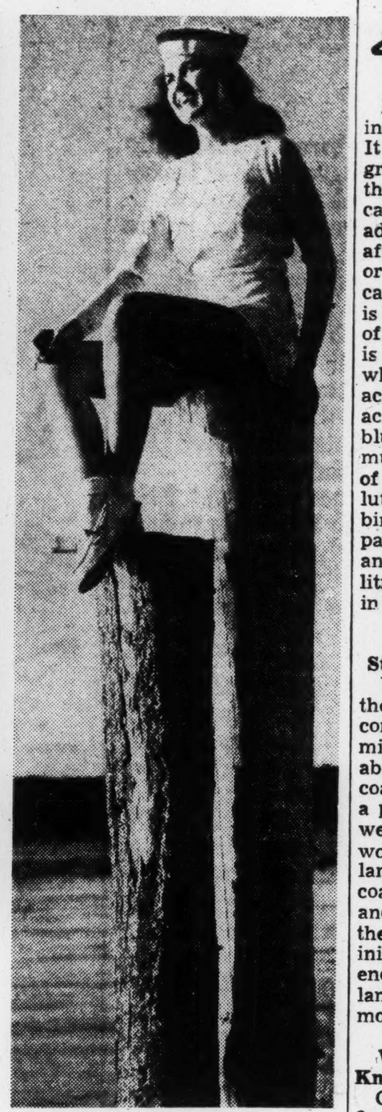
"Yes, suh!" said the colored soldier. "Mah ol' mommer back in Alabama done tol' me to stick wid de generals an' ah'd be OK. Dem generals nevvah gets hurt, she says!"—Grit.

A Vacation in the Maritime Provinces

Associated Press Photographs

What's a Vacation Without Snapshots

Sally Rhynas and Betty Lee Davidson, two attractive young natives of Manhattan, chose a vacation in Canada's historic Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They discovered for themselves the land of Evangeline at Grand Pre, and saw the picturesque remnants of the early French occupation at Port Royal and elsewhere. The old landmarks, as well as present-day traditions of natives, provided many interesting subjects for their cameras. Here they are getting ready for a photographic attempt in front of historic Greenock Church, built in 1824, at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N. B. Inset: Sally Rhynas takes a turn at the steering wheel of a trim, old sailing vessel at Digby, Nova Scotia. The girls inspected many of the old square riggers still in use in these waters.



Just Loafing

Betty Lee poses on the St. Andrews Yacht Club wharf in Katy's Cove, Passamaquoddy Bay. Near by is President Roosevelt's summer home on Campobello Island.

"A Penny for Your Thoughts, Messieurs!"

The Old World atmosphere of this region appealed to the girls. Here Sally attempts to speak French to a yoke of oxen. Her approach seems to meet with bland indifference.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Every practical gardener knows how the world got in this fix. We didn't hoe the weeds as soon as they appeared—and the weeds got a start on us.

Milwaukee Journal: Why bother with costly air raid sirens, if the bell on an ice cream wagon catches the ear of every 4-year-old in two miles?

Grit: The shame of it is that this sugar rationing business had to start during the strawberry shortcake season.

Punch ©: A wireless comedian finds it difficult to understand why the B. B. C. should be criticized for the jokes which are broadcast. It certainly would have been better to criticize in the far-off days when they were broadcast first.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Litmus Paper Is Made?

Litmus is a chameleon-like coloring matter obtained from lichens. It is prepared by pounding or grinding the lichens and soaking them in water, to which potassium carbonate and ammonia have been added. It is allowed to ferment after which it is mixed with chalk or gypsum and made into little cakes for the market. The litmus is red coloring matter in the form of an acid producing blue salts. It is used by chemists to determine whether a solution is alkaline or acid. Blue litmus turns red in an acid solution, and red litmus turns blue in an alkaline solution. Litmus paper is made by dipping slips of absorbent paper in litmus solutions, then drying the slips and binding them into little books. Red paper is that which was dipped in an acid solution of litmus. Blue litmus paper is made from litmus in alkaline solution.

Which Fuel Has the Most Stored Energy; Coal or Gasoline?

Various fuels differ widely as to the amount of energy which they contain per unit of weight. As might be expected, wood has only about half the stored energy of coal. It has been estimated that a pound of wood, if all its energy were converted to electrical power, would keep a 60-watt incandescent lamp burning about 200 hours: coal, 400 hours; gasoline, 900 hours; and a pound of hydrogen gas puts the other fuels mentioned definitely in the shade by containing enough stored energy to keep the lamp burning some 2700 hours or more than 112 days.

What American City Once Was Known as Porkopolis"?

Cincinnati, Ohio, the home of the first western meat packing establishment and until the middle of the nineteenth century the most important packing center in America, had "Porkopolis" bestowed upon it as a nickname.

W. P. Keasbey

Servicemen Award Gardenias

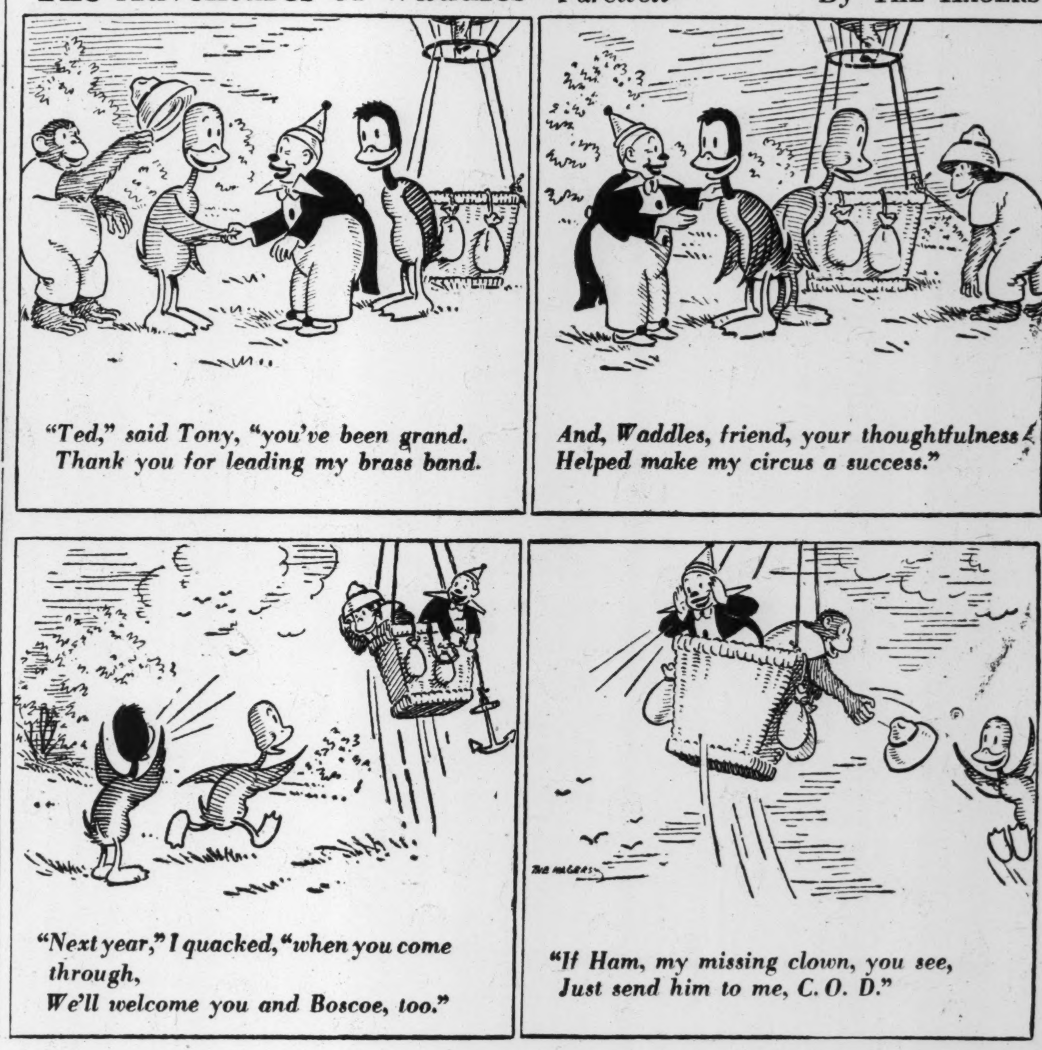
New York City

An ex-heavyweight amateur boxer, now a navy machinist, sauntered into the Stage Door Canteen the other evening. A gardenia adorned his navy blouse.

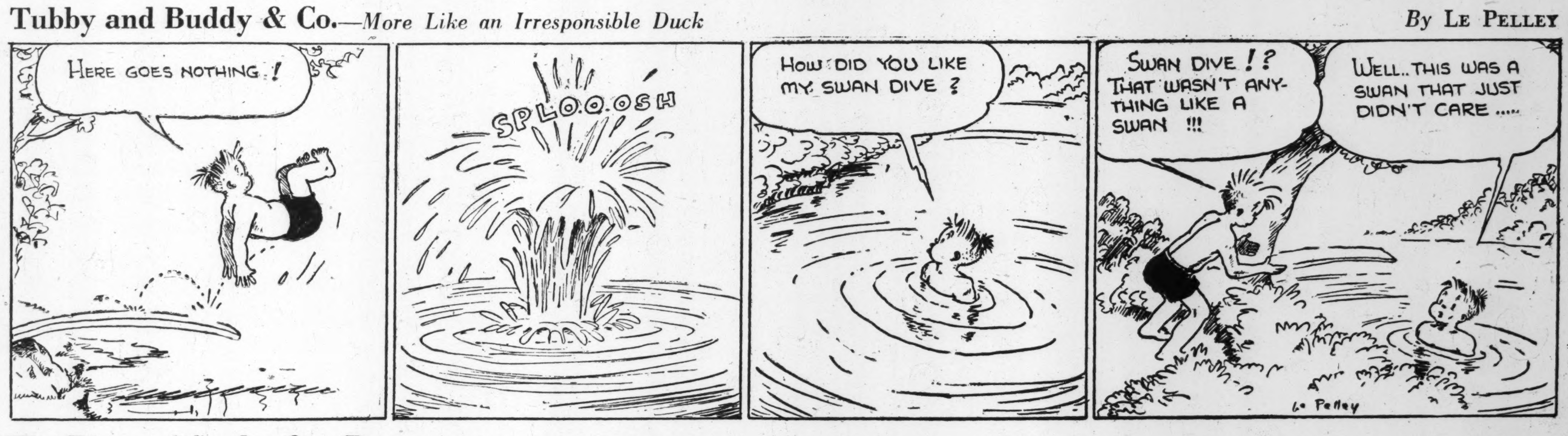
One of the hostesses smilingly inquired, "What new insignia is this?" From that question an idea took form. This sailor—Burch by name—found an ensign and two soldiers to join him in the idea.

Unobserved, they collected, with a dime as a "ceiling," from the other men in uniform there, enough money to purchase several dozens of gardenias. Then, with his three buddies holding flower boxes, sailor Burch stepped before the radio amplifier on the Canteen stage and requested that all the lady workers come forward. His face beamed as he stated: "Since the Army, Navy and Marines feel so grateful for these happy evenings spent here at the Canteen, we wish to present a gardenia to each lady as a small token of that appreciation. Borrowing the sentiment of a popular song, may we give you several dozens of gardenias, with our hearts indeed beside them?"

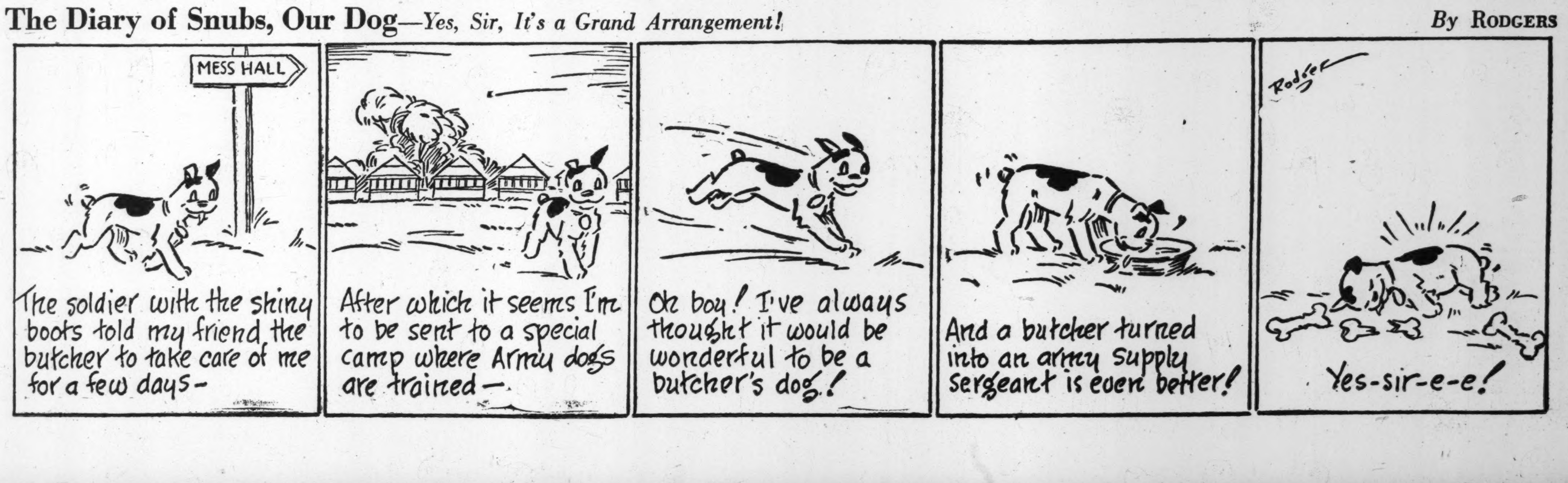
The Adventures of Waddles—*Farewell* By THE HAGERS



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More Like an Irresponsible Duck* By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir, It's a Grand Arrangement!* By RODGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia's Year

In world history 1941 belongs to Russia. The year saw large events elsewhere—Nazi sweeps in Libya, Greece, Yugoslavia, Crete, and the launching of Japan's drive in the Pacific which brought America in and spread open conflict round the world. For Russia the year marked the loss of 40,000,000 people and 500,000 square miles of territory. Yet 1941 is Russia's year. On the world stage June 22 looms larger even than December 7.

For on that day Hitler repeated Napoleon's mistake of attacking Russia and probably sealed his defeat. Russia, surprising the world, took the full brunt of the Nazi war machine at its peak and shattered its claim of invincibility. Before the year was out Russia had decimated and turned back the greatest army Europe has ever seen. In two months she drained more power from the Nazis than all other opponents had in twenty-two months. Nothing Hitler has gained since June 22, 1941, has made up for what he has lost in Russia.

Russia in the year has gained much that is hard to measure. First is a stronger sense of nationhood. Her peasants and factory workers, rising magnificently to defend their homes, have been fused by the fires of war into a unity a quarter century of Communist hammering had never wrought. They have proved themselves to themselves. A new national spirit is already legendary, flowering in drama and song. Napoleon's retreat from Moscow has its "1812 Overture" and Hitler's its "Suite 1941" by Prokofieff.

Alike by their heroism and their unsuspected mastery of machines, the Russians have won the respect and attention of the world. They have also achieved in this last year a morale hard to equal. It turns retreats into triumphs and sieges like those of Leningrad and Sevastopol into crusades.

Russians also have discovered values doctrinaire Communism never developed. They have found friendship in other peoples. British tanks and American planes, plugging weak spots in their lines, speak a language that requires no translating. As partners of the United Nations the Russian people are learning an internationalism the Internationale couldn't teach.

In mutual assistance pacts with Britain and America the Russians are finding a security which may cause them to give more security and freedom to small neighbors like the Baltic States. No longer can Britain and America appear to Russians as "plutocratic softies," having no convictions for which they would fight. No longer can those who contribute to the humanitarian work of Russian War Relief be regarded as democratic demons.

What of the future? Even the military experts are no longer willing to predict. Russia this June is in a worse position for a "space-time" strategy. She has less space to give away to gain time. The Nazis have not yet really thrown in their power on any large scale in the East this summer. But they have more space to cover, longer supply lines. And Hitler today is hardly closer to the Caspian than he was to Moscow last June.

Much will depend on what Britain and America can do to split Nazi power with an active second front. In figuring the value of such a front and of continued direct aid to Russia they will do well to estimate what the situation would be without Russia—or without what Russia has done to the Nazis in the last year.

Tobruk

The quick loss of Tobruk is a sharp shock to United Nations morale. By holding the Libyan town for seven months last year in the face of repeated Nazi-Fascist thrusts, the British had made it a symbol of courage and tenacity. Also it was a thorn in the flank of Marshal Rommel's Africa Corps. It seems hardly likely that General Ritchie would have given it up now in twenty-four hours if he could have held it without perilously weakening his forces on the Egyptian border.

Quite possibly Axis claims of capturing 25,000 men plus large stores are exaggerated. Whatever this figure may be, it is the chief British loss aside from morale. For they appear to retain enough air power in the area to make use of the port by the Germans and Italians for their own supplies extremely difficult. But if very much of General Ritchie's Eighth Army was caught in Tobruk he will be at an increased disadvantage as he stands on the Egyptian border.

While Tobruk itself may be relatively unimportant, the general retreat of United Nations forces out of Libya is a serious blow. For even if General Ritchie is able to protect Egypt, he may have to call on British reserves needed in Syria. And every eastward move in Africa puts new pressures on Turkey, which is already keenly aware of Nazi gains on her other side in the Crimea and around the Black Sea. The whole eastern Mediterranean situation ties up with the Black Sea and everywhere in that region Allied power is badly strained. Early moves to reinforce it or to ease the pressure by opening a second front are to be expected.

. . . By the Company He Keeps

The fingerprinting of retail liquor dealers, as recently carried out in Louisville, Kentucky, is said by the Alcohol Administrator there to be a national trend. It should be. The liquor business is only carried on by sufferance—legal sufferance, to be sure, but hedged about by laws governing its minutest operations and under every conceivable type of license.

Fingerprints of Louisville's saloon and liquor store proprietors have been sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington to help officialdom "weed out any undesirables now in the liquor business" and to "prevent what has occurred in the past when men with bad records obtained licenses under false names," it is explained.

The Louisville incident illustrates the inherent tendency of the liquor business. Nobody ever thought of fingerprinting all grocers, or jewelers, or haberdashers, or druggists as a class—that is, until the latter turned their drugstores into liquor stores. A business that is so closely associated with crime and vice necessarily must be governed by the rules that govern its associates. Licensed piracy by privateers under government letters of marque was outlawed by the world nearly a century ago, and the more advanced civilizations have ceased to license vice. The third member of the trio should take warning and keep its fingers clean.

"Pay-as-You-Earn" Taxes

The House Ways and Means Committee has done wisely to accept at length the Treasury's plan for a withholding tax which will accomplish the collection of a large part of the personal income tax at its source.

This feature of the tax bill soon to be reported to the House of Representatives helps offset the fact that the committee has fallen more than $2,000,000,000 short of the Treasury's $8,700,000,000 goal in new taxes. Congress may now consider whether that gap should not yet be made up either by a sales tax or a tax on the increase in personal incomes to prevent surplus buying power from causing price inflation.

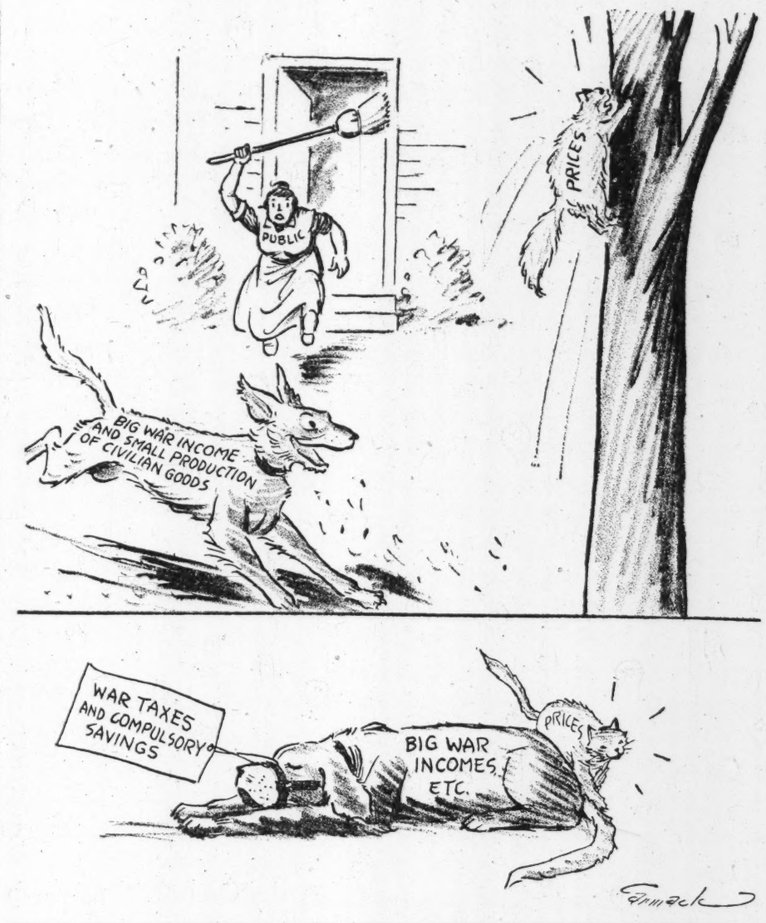
There is extensive evidence that the plan for pre-payment of income taxes is growing in popularity as it becomes better understood. In fact the proposition appears as pre-payment only because the Government heretofore has waited until after the year in which the income was earned before undertaking to collect a tax on it. Few persons have thought of setting aside a reserve for this purpose but most have depended on paying this year's taxes out of next year's income.

What the Government proposes now is a kind of advance installment system or, more accurately, a "pay-as-you-earn" plan for taxes. The individual's ultimate tax bill will be no greater than it would otherwise be, but there will have been set aside from his weekly or monthly earnings enough to assure the meeting of a large part of the bill before the end of the year.

The transition to this sounder personal financial base will involve some payment of two years' taxes at once, but the present Treasury plan spreads this extra burden over a longer period than was first contemplated. Certainly there could be no better time for taking this hitch in the belt than during the next two years when civilian goods will be scarce and every possible dollar will be needed to apply to the war effort.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, leader of the Commandos, has a pet expression to the effect that something of which he approves is "all tickety boo," and in case Americans do not understand this outrageous piece of English, it should be explained that it means "okey-doke."

To Keep the Peace at Home



Who's Fighting for Aristocracy?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the United States was on the verge of being hurled into the war, John L. Lewis is said to have told the leader of Britain's mineworkers, "The English aristocracy is not worth fighting for." Possibly this no longer represents Mr. Lewis's sentiment, but the thought has lent itself to persistent word-of-mouth criticism of the joint war policy of America and Britain.

Traveling between America and Europe as the representative of an American business firm, I have been in England during many months in several intervals since the war started, and I have yet to find a single person who *is* fighting for English aristocracy. So the question is one which does not exist, so far as I am aware, in the minds of British labor.

Last week I was in Wales. Doubtless Mr. Lewis's father told him stories of the misery, the grueling struggle in the Welsh coal mines during the middle of the last century. Those mines have been unionized for a very long time now, and much has been done for mine labor. Conditions should be still further improved and will be unless England loses this war. There are no fiercer workers for British victory than those Welsh people. And they know their reasons if you ask them.

One cannot believe that the Welsh miner, the Lancashire weaver, the Glasgow shipyard worker, the East London factory worker, the Liverpool stevedore, the English farmer, is fighting for one moment for English aristocracy! One cannot believe that the Canadian, New Zealand, and South African boys who compose roughly half the flying personnel of the R. A. F. are daily risking their lives for a dying class.

The aristocracy of Great Britain is—and has been for some time—in the process of disappearing. But, instead of by bloody revolution, this is going on quietly and legally in keeping with the English manner. Inheritance taxes are enormous—far greater than those in America. An income of £10,000 ($40,000) pays income tax of at least 75 per cent net. Can you imagine what is happening to large fortunes and estates under such conditions? Industrial and commercial war profits taxes here are considerably heavier than in our United States. The extreme variations in distribution of wealth are certainly greater in America than here in Britain.

Let us be fair. This prospectively passing British aristocracy has not been without its virtues. It has sometimes served the country well, and civilization may miss some of its qualities.

American labor leaders would not wish to see the ruin of the entire working population of the United States simply because they mistrusted a few industrial leaders. Then why should we leave the British working classes to their fate because we disapprove of a diminishing handful of so-called aristocrats? The British workman will tell you, as he has told me, that after the war "a lot will be changed," and all England, rich and poor, agrees. In the meantime he is not fighting for aristocracy more than we Americans are fighting for the "four hundred" of New York. He knows that if he does not win this war the domestic problems will be of no consequence to him anyway.

Some may say all this is unimportant now, since we of America are in the war and fighting with England against a common enemy. On the contrary, I believe it is the more important that our people should see England as it truly is. The removal of misunderstandings is of great necessity now in full war. It will be of even greater necessity after the war, when the well-being of the entire world will in a very large measure hang upon the slender threads of understanding and mutual confidence and collaboration between the English-speaking countries. F. E. WALCH

London

Our Readers Say—

Women at the Peace Conference

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question of women having a place at the Peace Conference, if and when there is such, interests me. Being a mere man my views differ from those of the two women whose letters have appeared in this column. I agree with both as to the desirability that women be represented there. I disagree, however, with both as to the chief qualification needed. In my judgment what is needed there, in both women and men, is "an understanding heart."

Of course we have to have specialists, but they should not sit as delegates. The most necessary requisite for delegates is knowledge of people, breadth of view, the ability to put oneself in the place of the other fellow. Therefore, for the delegate to the Peace Conference from this country I would nominate Eleanor Roosevelt. F. H. C.

Boston

Freedom and Taxes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I had an opportunity to see a letter which a friend of mine, a business woman of Hungarian birth, had sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue in our city. Here is an excerpt from it:

> Although I filed an income tax return, having a gross income of a seemingly taxable amount, your office informs me that my heavy business expenses exempt me from paying an income tax this year.
>
> For 21 years, since I emigrated from Europe to America I have enjoyed the blessings, freedom, working possibilities, free enterprise—yes, also the reverses—with so much contentment that I could not consider myself a true and loyal patriot if I did not ask you to accept from me as a donation to the United States of America the enclosed money order.

This seems to me another of many instances of a foreign-born American naturalized citizen, appreciating even more than most of us, the freedom which we enjoy.

Chicago A. M.

"Bare Legs for Patriotism"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily concur with Ann Stevick's remarks regarding the cutting down of the consumption of nonessentials — including stockings.

An Associated Press article which recently appeared in the Monitor under the title, "England Backs 'Bare Leg' Style," described the "Government's endorsement of bare legs for patriotism in a 'save stockings' campaign and the pushing by the trade of its 'beautility' slogan."

Now that warm weather is here, why doesn't the United States Government back a similar enterprise?

Is this country going to wait until it is forced to back such a practical undertaking, on the ground that stockingless legs are unladylike? Are office workers and department store clerks going to be forced to continue to spend fabulous parts of their salaries on hosiery each week, merely to conform to convention? Society women, who can more easily afford hosiery, have been going without it for a good many summers because they have the long sunny days in which to tan their legs.

I don't believe any girl approves of bare legs, startling in their whiteness, but there are several good leg make-ups on the market now which can be used instead of stockings. I have been "wearing" a liquid leg make-up from the dime store which not only is easy to apply, but is beautiful, and effective, as well.

In some cases office workers' hesitancy toward going without hose has been attributed to the fact that they didn't dare suggest such a thing to their conservative employers; in others, no one girl dared to defy convention and be the first to start it.

This is why a Government backing of bare legs, at least for summer, is essential. Whether it goes through officially or not, all employers should voluntarily lend their individual support to co-operate with their feminine employees in the "bare legs for patriotism" campaign. I, for one, shall be able to buy more war stamps each week with the money I am saving.

Boston MARGARET TENNANT GRAY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hillbillies to the Rescue

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

I suppose the following story is very old. But it is a good one. I heard an Arkansan tell it on a visit to New England. It was arranged that his wife should accompany him on the trip and his 16-year-old boy also coaxed to go along. "All right, son," the father said, "you can come. I guess you're old enough now to see a Republican."

It is not literally true that Republicans are extinct in Arkansas. They would bitterly resent such an insinuation. Indeed, there are enough of them there to maintain a State organization, and they recently had a party conference. Their main action was a resolution to support the Democrats' next candidate for President. Imagine Republicans rarin' to vote for a Democratic ticket! The Arkansas Republicans presumed, of course, that the Arkansas Democrats would consider the native Arkansas hero, General MacArthur, their nominee. Such unity indicates how the Arkansans feel about the present war.

And their State, also, has provided a second prominent hero, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell, chief of the new and vitally important Army Service of Supply.

* * *

It is not an accident that outstanding soldiers come from Arkansas. That is a State of very vigorous men and women, with pronounced individualities and striking personalities. Arkansas fosters militancy. Not everyone is robust enough, in will and physique, to be a "hillbilly."

Rugged, pertinacious people from the hills are often considered stupid by the sophisticated. But as an historical fact, rustic mountaineers have shown themselves the most virile, able, and constructive elements in many a nation. They've certainly given America some of its most important leaders. The hill people of Arkansas are continuing that record of vigor and energy. They have converted their State into one of the most vital military areas in the country. It seems appropriate for Arkansans to furnish their own General Somervell with some of his most needed supplies, and their own General MacArthur with some of his most needed soldiers.

If you enter Arkansas from the West, you will pass through a military portal. If you leave it on the Southwest, your egress will be through a military portal. If you should visit its most famous forest resort, and take a ride in one direction, you'd be stopped by grim watchmen, guarding the chief source of America's most vital war material, aluminum, and if, excusing yourself, you turned around and drove in the opposite direction, you'd soon be stopped and ordered to keep

away from a military testing field. If you should decide to visit Arkansas' attractive capital, you'd find yourself in the center of a star, on each point of which is a gigantic war project. It is a shooting star, with rockets that will soon leap over the Seven Seas.

Arkansas is a State of badges and of badge wearers, of uniforms, and of uniform wearers. There lie some of the crossroads, at which the warrior youth of America pass. If you should stand of an evening on an avenue in Fort Smith, or at the intersection of Little Rock's main streets, you would see busses come in every ten minutes, loaded to overflowing with soldiers from Army camps.

Blond boys would stride along beside swarthy ones, "cow-punchers" would go to ice cream parlors with coal miners, a Mormon might be the buddy of the nephew of a Jesuit. All would be dressed in neat, clean uniforms, worthy of a nation conceived in liberty; they would be erect in carriage and robust in appearance.

Almost without exception, even though rather lonely and far from home, they would be jovial, hearty, and in good humor. They would be in better health, too, and have greater weight—good solid weight—than when they left home. You'd find them a little more disciplined, less "sloppy," and with a keener sense of responsibility than ever before. Yet with no trace of goose-stepping. They'd still be boys—as most of their fathers still are. Millions of Americans have made a kind of fetish of not growing up. They seem to be the happiest when acting as high school "kids."

The badge and button wearers of Arkansas are more picturesque than the uniform wearers. That is partly because they are natives, also because the hats of many of them are battered, their shoes distorted into fantastic shapes, and their clothes pressed into strange molds. To ride in a bus with Arkansas construction workers coming home from a war project in the evening is somewhat like attending a masquerade party. One such bus on which I was a passenger was largely filled with Negroes; a few seats at the front were occupied by white skilled workers, of much maturity.

Each worker had a tin dinner pail, and practically all wore overalls. Most were covered with dust; clay still clung to their shoes. Their hats and caps were stuck on their heads at every sort of angle. They were tired and lolled about as the bus jolted and swirled.

The five white men seemed rather apart from the others. They were genuine "hillbillies," tall, wiry, self-reliant. Their faces were thin, deeply wrinkled, shrewd appearing. One wore a big, black felt hat which

wind and weather and the hard knocks of the decade of depression had rolled up at the edges in a strange three-cornered way. He looked for all the world like a lean, lank, unwashed buccaneer, or rather like the Admiral of Buccaneers.

His seatmate was a little heavier. He wore a two days' beard—unless Arkansas' war boom makes whiskers grow much faster than I surmise—looked out with sharp blue eyes from beneath overhanging brows and wore a dilapidated cap over one ear. He seemed quite jovial.

At one time as he was poking around for something else in his pocket, he pulled out two nails. "Thief!" charged the Admiral. "You've been stealing Uncle Sam's nails."

"Oh, no," protested the man with the bushy eyebrows. "That's just my bonus. I read this morning where the foreman of a war plant got a $30,000 bonus and its President, $50,000. I guess generous old Uncle Sam'll be sorry I voted myself such a small bonus."

"Especially this week," the Admiral commented.

"That's right. A bad week," sighed the other. "Not even a hundred bucks."

They seemed quite pleased with themselves, and certainly knew their way around. I'd like to see the kind of movie those shrewd resourceful men would make, with "city slickers" as objects of ridicule.

* * *

Within the general area of Little Rock, there are more persons engaged in warplants and living in Army camps than the whole normal adult male population of Arkansas' capital. Not many ride to and from work as comfortably as my picturesque pirates. Some go in jalopies every day a hundred miles round trip. That takes about four hours—and when added to ten hours of digging, shoveling or "bulldozer" driving, produces a strain that only strong men can endure six or seven days a week. Quite plainly the WPA didn't turn all Arkansans into sissies.

Little Rock is meeting its housing problem in an excellent way. In the first place, it was a notable touring center and so is surrounded with high-class tourist cabins. Many of them now serve war workers or military families. Also 2,000 new units are being opened, largely as a result of private enterprise. Most of the new building projects have been carefully planned and the new sections of town will be permanently attractive.

The State of Arkansas is as large as Pennsylvania and New Jersey together, and has fewer inhabitants than Philadelphia. Fifty years ago only one out of sixteen lived in a town or city. Practically all were mountaineers, or woodsmen, or farmers. Even now only two cities have as many as 25,000 inhabitants each. Arkansas has remained out of the swift current of urbanization and industrialization. Its people preserved old pioneer tradition, no little strength of will, and much resourcefulness. They were a kind of national reserve. Now their moment has come, and they're doing for war production what their General MacArthur is doing on the war front.

Tomorrow's topic: "John Browns March Again"

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